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Algeria	4,000 Dem.	Iraq	15,000 Marwy.	1,000 N.A.
Austria	17,500 July.	Turkey	12,000 Lee Cleese.	5,000 S.E.
Bahrain	6,000 Dem.	Jordan	4,000 Pk.	2,000 S.E.
Belgium	37,000 Sept.	Kuwait	1,000 Rep. of Ireland	10,000 A.S.P.
Canada	10,000 Oct.	Liberia	5,000 Saudi Arabia.	10,000 P.
Cambodia	25,000 Aug.	Lebanon	1,000 U.S.	9,000 P.
Chile	7,000 D.X.	Libya	1,000 Spain.	2,000 S.E.
Egypt	10,000 Sept.	Morocco	1,000 Turkey.	10,000 D.
Finland	6,000 F.M.	Niger	1,000 U.S.	1,000 D.
France	5,000 Oct.	Pakistan	1,000 Turkey.	1,000 D.
Germany	3,000 Nov.	Morocco	1,000 U.A.E.	1,000 D.
Greece	40,000 Dec.	Netherlands	2,500 U.S.	1,000 D.
Iceland	100 Dec.	U.S. M.L.	1,000 D.	1,000 D.
Iraq	15,000 Sept.	U.S. N.L.	1,000 D.	1,000 D.

ESTABLISHED 1887

Paris Seeks To Step Up Its Contacts With Russia

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

PARIS — France is trying to step up its contacts with the Soviet Union at a time that President François Mitterrand has described as one of unusual gravity in East-West relations.

After generally cool treatment of the Soviet Union since his election two and a half years ago, and relatively de-emphasized French-Soviet ties in that period, a more expansive tone, stressing the need for discussions, has recently become apparent in Mr. Mitterrand's references to the Soviet Union.

French officials said they believe that now, after the initial deployment by NATO of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, the Soviet Union is engaged in a re-examination of its policies toward the West. Without making the point in specific terms, it is clear the French are interested in making their attitudes known to Moscow at a moment when they feel there is the possibility of movement on the Soviet side.

In practical terms, the interest in talking more and at a high level with the Soviet leadership will take shape in the next few weeks through the visit to Paris of a high-ranking Soviet government official. Some French diplomats are suggesting that the visitor will be a Soviet deputy prime minister.

While Mr. Mitterrand has never attacked or sought to antagonize the Soviet Union publicly, a clear view of his basic attitude toward Moscow was apparent this year in the expulsion from France of 47 Russians for spying and in his signing of the Williamsburg security declaration, the holding of the first Atlantic alliance meeting in Paris in 17 years and such presidential phrases as "the East has missiles and the West has friends."

In this period, however, French-Soviet contacts continued without fanfare through the visit of French cabinet ministers to Moscow and a conversation in Paris in the early fall between Mr. Mitterrand and Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister.

Now, a public effort is being made to draw attention to the possibility of improving contacts with Moscow. If the Socialist government here could assert earlier that its relations with the Soviet Union could never be normal as long as Soviet troops continued to occupy Afghanistan, this days Mr. Mitterrand is emphasizing the traditional notions of French-Soviets. During a visit to Yugoslavia last week, Mr. Mitterrand said France knew its history and "those to whom we owe our freedom today."

"Among them," he said, "the Russian people is in the forefront."

Mr. Mitterrand also clearly signaled that there would be no basic change in the French position on the installation of Soviet SS-20 missiles at Western Europe. In the French view, the missiles fundamentally threaten the balance of power in Europe unless there is a Western response in kind, or deep Soviet cuts.

There are things that must be accepted, Mr. Mitterrand said, for the development of peace through discussions with Moscow. And there are other things, he said, in Yugoslavia "that we must refuse in Europe's interest."

The reasoning behind the increased pace of the French-Soviet discussions that the French now appear to be seeking goes beyond Mr. Mitterrand's stated concern that tensions in the world are now on a level comparable to those at the time of the Cuba and Berlin crises in 1962.

One consideration is that the government may have growing difficulties in terms of international.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Masashi Ishibashi, leader of the Japan Socialist Party, placed a red rose by the name of a successful party candidate Monday as other party officials applauded. The party added 11 seats to its parliamentary representation.

4 Germans Held in Plots On U.S. Bases

The Associated Press

FRANKFURT — Four men have been arrested on suspicion of plotting time-bomb attacks at U.S. Army installations and a railroad yard used for transporting NATO weapons and ammunition, the Federal Prosecutor's Office announced Monday.

The office said in a statement that components for homemade bombs and 17 kilograms (37.5 pounds) of explosive chemicals were seized in raids Friday and Monday in Rüsselsheim, near Frankfurt. Three suspects were arrested Friday and one on Monday in the raids.

Security was stepped up at the U.S. Consulate General building and at the U.S. Army's V Corps headquarters in Frankfurt over the weekend. Police manned roadblocks at the consulate and military dump trucks loaded with sand blocked all four entrances to the army building Monday.

The suspects were identified by the Federal Prosecutor's Office as Michael Brand, 24, of Raunheim, Klaus Dieter Wagner, 25, of Büttelborn, and Elmar Flammie, 21, and Joachim Weickhardt, 24, both of Rüsselsheim.

The statement said that formal arrest warrants were issued by the Supreme Court in Karlsruhe on the basis of evidence gathered in months of investigation by various West German police and security agents.

The prosecutor said the four were suspected of belonging to a terrorist organization in the Rüsselsheim area since at least late September.

The group allegedly planned to bomb the Rüsselsheim rail yard, which is a transit point for NATO weapons and ammunition, as well as U.S. Army barracks and munitions depots in the area, the prosecutor said. Bridges were also said to be possible targets of the planned bombing attacks, the statement said.

Police seized a fire extinguisher, an alarm clock and 17 kilograms of chemical weed killer that could be detonated by a fuse, the statement said. It said they also seized a telephone key that could be used for triggering devices.

All four face charges of membership in a terrorist group and preparing explosives attacks. Two also face additional charges of promoting a terrorist group.

Underground Union Leader in Poland Calls for a 'Long March' of Resistance

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

WARSAW — An underground Solidarity leader says he believes Poles must embark on what he calls a "long march" of resistance to the government, building clandestine organizations in schools, factories, scientific institutions and cultural life.

In a recent interview, Zbigniew Bujak, Poland's most wanted fugitive, said that while the authorities had the police power to suppress open opposition, the country had changed fundamentally in its attitude toward authority because of the rise of the Solidarity union movement in August 1980.

"Currently, the regime is strong enough that it is capable of effectively suppressing any attempts at formal, official, open activities, or attempts to organize such activities," Mr. Bujak said.

"However, it is too weak to destroy this activity which is being carried on outside the official view, which is organized in the underground."

What was crucial, Mr. Bujak stressed, was that the widespread, though brief, success of Solidarity had undermined "at least in one respect the classic system of Communist government." He said this consisted not only of "one-party rule" but was to "a large extent based on appropriate social behavior composed of resignation from the struggle."

"Well, this important element of Communist rule has been broken," Mr. Bujak said, adding:

"At this moment, there exists a very strong resistance movement, a movement of struggle with all the facts of the violation of human rights, the struggle for elementary rights, and there also exists an enormous, very strong movement of rejection, a movement to boycott all institutions of the regime, and I regard this element as very significantly changing the classic system of Communism."

The 29-year-old Mr. Bujak, a former mechanic at the Ursus tractor factory outside Warsaw, was one of the major and more radical leaders of Solidarity. He was the chief of the Warsaw region until he was forced into hiding, evading the roundup of thousands of activists the night martial law was declared on Dec. 13, 1981.

He has been in hiding since 1981, directing underground activities through a five-member underground steering committee.

The police have captured three members of the group, and they



Zbigniew Bujak

have been replaced by others. For security reasons it was stipulated that the arrangement and method of the interview not be divulged.

Mr. Bujak's remarks came at a period of political stalemate. After two years of what, in various legal permutations, is still military rule, the government has been able to control the streets and factories but not to inspire loyalty or cooperation.

Despite the setbacks in the streets, Mr. Bujak said that the opposition was building clandestine structures that would enable it to survive.

He said that the continuing sup-

port and aid of the West was of "enormous significance" and appeared to be urging that economic sanctions be maintained. One of Solidarity's founders, Lech Walesa, recently suggested that the sanctions be dropped as being too harmful to the Polish economy.

"As long as the decisive policy of Western governments is maintained, the policy based on respect for human rights, we can cherish hopes our efforts will not go to waste," Mr. Bujak said.

The strategy of the "long march," Mr. Bujak said, consisted of "ignoring all the actions of the authorities, with the exception of course, of ones directly affecting us, such as the police, which have to be countered, and organizing various forms of social life — independent union activities, independent activities in science, education, and culture — outside the influence of the authorities."

This strategy, he suggested, might also be helpful in supporting the activities of Mr. Walesa and the Roman Catholic Church by "increasing the chances for concluding some kind of a compromise, some kind of consensus between the authorities and the social forces."

Describing the political conflict, Mr. Bujak said: "The strength of the regime and of Moscow comes from using oppression against society, an oppressive system built into all possible areas of social life."

"Pressure could be applied

against activists in the workplace, including dismissals, and depriving them of the possibility of earning a wage. Toward cultural activities, omnipotent censorship could be used which could take away their livelihood if they were not obedient.

Toward scientists, various methods of pressure have been applied by withholding grants or the possibility of working on research.

Writers face ubiquitous censorship."

Mr. Bujak said that since the emergence of Solidarity, "the system has been unable to regain its original effectiveness in spite of the repressive legislation embracing practically all areas of social life."

Citing the underground institutions that have grown up, Mr. Bujak said there was a network of "independent education which works out a curriculum mainly at the high school level, filling gaps in the official curriculum and providing material that is lacking."

Meanwhile, the nativity scene went back up. This year the owner is the downtown merchants' association in Pawtucket. When Mr. Lynch announced that he was going to oppose it, the city retained a Providence lawyer, William F. McMahon, to fight the suit.

When the federal district court enjoined the city from displaying its creche while the case was being appealed, Mr. Lynch and his wife formed the Citizens Committee to Continue Christmas, which bought the nativity scene from the city for \$300.

With the Pawtucket establishment lined up behind City Hall, and a group of Victorian carolers standing mouthed on its left, Behind Joseph painted plywood figures smile across from the opposite bank of the river. There are snowmen, some clowns, what seem to be a robot and a chipmunk, a Madonna and child, a dancing elephant in a short skirt, and Santa Claus riding a snowmobile.

Involved is the First Amendment ban on government establishment of religion. Rhode Island was founded on such a principle by Roger Williams in 1636.

The next Christmas season, when the Rev. Robert W. Goodwin, pastor of the West Exeter American Baptist Church, argued the matter will not be settled by

Dec. 25. The Supreme Court has recessed for the holidays.

Ruling Party In Japan Loses 36 Seats and Diet Majority

By William Chapman
Washington Post Service

ple majority of 256 votes in the 511-seat chamber.

"I must honestly accept the severe criticism of the people," Mr. Nakasone said, calling on his party to unite and pursue pledges it has made.

Final returns showed the Liberal Democrats with 250 seats. The Socialists increased their representation by 11 seats, and the Komiteo gained 24.

The conservative Liberal Democrats had a net loss of 36 seats, the sharpest decline in any election in the party's history.

The Japan Socialist Party and another opposition group, the Komiteo, or Cen Government Party, scored substantial gains in what analysts regarded as a backlash vote against Mr. Nakasone's military buildup policy and his party's image of corruption.

Kakuji Tanaka, 65, the former prime minister who was convicted of bribery in the Lockheed scandal two months ago, won re-election in his district with the biggest vote of his career, but the issue of political ethics appeared to have critically damaged his party in other contests.

Surprised Mr. Nakasone called the results "very severe" and said he would respond "sincerely" to the criticism inherent in the voting. He called on conservative independents to join with his party to provide a working majority in the lower house of the Diet.

It is believed that 9 or 10 conservative independents will link up with the Liberal Democrats, a few more than enough to assure a sim-



Yasuhiro Nakasone, Japan's prime minister, rubs an eye during a television interview following his party's loss of its parliamentary majority.

will be an even stronger power behind the scenes. His large faction within the ruling party held its strength.

The turnout of voters was the smallest in Japan's postwar history, about 65 percent of those eligible. Analysts said that large numbers of voters who usually support the business-oriented Liberal Democrats stayed away from the polls.

Most of the pre-election polls taken by the news media had indicated very little change in the alignment of lower house seats. Susumu Nitako, the party's chief executive, called the results "very serious" and acknowledged that there would be difficult problems in organizing the lower house. He appealed to opposition parties to cooperate in assuming responsibility for running the government.

Mr. Nitako indicated that he would resign his party post to take responsibility for the setback.

Socialist leaders were elated by what they viewed as at least a temporary reversal in their long, slow decline in parliamentary strength.

Several veteran Liberal Democrats lost their seats, including the ministers of education and labor and the director-general of the Japan Defense Agency, Kazuo Tanikawa. Six former ministers also lost.



A Palestinian watched as a cargo ship, hit by Israeli shells, burned in Tripoli.

Israeli Shelling Delays PLO Pullout; 2 Ships in Lebanese Harbor Are Hit

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

TRIPOLI, Lebanon — Israeli naval vessels shelled targets in Tripoli harbor early Monday, delaying the evacuation of Yasser Arafat and 4,000 of his supporters.

At least one projectile fired in the dawn bombardment scored a direct hit on an aging freighter, My Charm, leaving the vessel in flames. A second vessel, already crippled in earlier fighting around the harbor, keeled over and sank after Monday's bombardment.

The attack did not seem to have blocked access to the port. There was no means of verifying Palestinian assertions that the harbor had been mined by the Israelis.

Israeli officials said the attack, which was followed shortly afterward by an Israeli air raid on the Beirut-Damascus highway, was designed to underscore Israel's opposition to the Palestine Liberation Organization leader being given safe conduct out of Tripoli without renouncing "terrorist ambitions."

Arab analysts said the Israeli apparently wanted to keep Mr. Arafat and his followers blocked in Tripoli in the hope that further hostilities would break out between his men and the Syrian-backed Palestinian rebels who have been fighting him here for six weeks.

By mid-evening, however, five Greek vessels waiting

U.S. Envoy Visits Iraq in Signal to Syria

By John M. Gochko

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's special Middle East envoy, Donald H. Rumsfeld, visited Iraq Monday in what U.S. officials said was an attempt both to bolster Baghdad's improving relations with the United States and to increase pressure on Syria to withdraw its forces from Lebanon. The officials said Mr. Rumsfeld was expected to confer with President Saddam Hussein, Iraq broke relations with the United States following the 1967 Middle East

war, and Mr. Rumsfeld is the highest-level U.S. official to visit Baghdad since a 1976 trip by Philip C. Habib, then the undersecretary of state for political affairs.

A State Department spokesman, John Hughes, cautioned that Mr. Rumsfeld's trip should not be interpreted as a U.S. tilt toward Iraq in its three-year war with neighboring Iran. Other U.S. officials privately said the visit would mark no change in the policy of refusing to sell weapons to either side.

Instead, the officials added, Mr. Rumsfeld's trip was intended primarily to further what one called

"the gradual, incremental improvement" that has been taking place in U.S.-Iraqi relations since 1972. During the past year, that improvement has led to sizable sales of American agricultural products to Iraq and meetings between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and senior Iraqi officials.

In addition, the officials said, the administration hopes that the visit will have a "discrete psychological warfare" effect on neighboring Syria, which it sees as blocking the drive for a resolution of the Lebanese civil war. Syria and Iraq are bitter enemies, and the officials

said that a further warming of U.S.-Iraqi relations could contribute to efforts to convince President Hafez al-Assad of Syria that sentiment in the Arab world opposes his course in Lebanon.

The officials stressed that Mr. Hussein, whose war with Iran has put the continued authority of his government in jeopardy, is not expected to take a leading role in the Lebanon situation. But they noted that Iraq has endorsed the idea of all foreign forces withdrawing from Lebanon, and they added that the Rumsfeld visit to Baghdad at this time could, as one put it, "bring the Syrians a little closer to the edge of their seats."

Mr. Hughes recalled that the United States had offered to re-establish full diplomatic relations with Iraq. But the other officials said Baghdad prefers to pursue the process on a slow, step-by-step basis.

As a result, they said, the Rumsfeld visit should be seen primarily as a sign of U.S. willingness to follow that track and as a reciprocal gesture for such recent Iraqi moves as sending high-level representatives for talks in the United States and naming a senior official, Nizar Hamdoun, to head the Iraqi interests section in Washington.

Mr. Rumsfeld met Sunday with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt to brief him on the U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation agreement, and the Egyptian foreign minister, Kamal Hassan Ali, arrived in Washington Sunday night for several days of further talks about the effects of the Israeli accord on U.S.-Egyptian relations.

Center-Left Wins French Election

Reuters

PARIS — The French left ward off a strong challenge from the opposition in a parliamentary by-election over the weekend by joining forces behind the center-left candidate, Bernard Charles, in the southwestern department of Lot.

Mr. Charles, representing the Leftist Radical Movement, won the runoff with 52.4 percent of the votes. He will fill the seat left vacant by Maurice Faure, a veteran Radical Movement politician recently elected to the Senate.

The opposition candidate, André Carle, led in last week's first round as support for the left split among the Radical Movement and the Socialist and Communist parties. In another parliamentary by-election this weekend in the conservative northern region of Morbihan, the center-right candidate, Aimé Kergueris, won with 58.90 percent of the votes.



Donald H. Rumsfeld

Syria Bans Islam Units For Politics

New York Times Service

DAMASCUS — Syria has dissolved six religious societies that have been using religion to mask political activities, senior Syrian officials said Monday.

Mohammed Haider, chief of the foreign affairs section of the Ba'ath Party National Command, the leadership of the party that rules Syria, said that one of the six banned groups was the Human Committee of the Imam Murtada, the most prominent of the religious groups, which is headed by Jamil al-Assad, President Hafez al-Assad's brother.

Mr. Haider, in an interview Monday, said that the leadership of the Syrian Ba'ath Party, which is headed by President Assad, had taken the action less than a month ago. The societies were closed because, he asserted, they had begun to undertake political activities in addition to working as charitable organizations.

"We do not allow the exploitation of the religious passion in political affairs," Mr. Haider explained. "This is a secular society that is not divided by religious or sectarian slogans. Religion is for God, and the homeland is for everybody," he said.

The ban coincides with a resurgence of Moslem fundamentalism throughout the Middle East.

Throughout his 13-year rule, President Assad has battled fundamentalists, primarily from the Moslem Brotherhood, a largely faceless movement of Sunni Moslems that operates through small, flexible, clandestine cells. In the late 1970s and early 1980s, the brotherhood was responsible for an wave of sectarian violence — assassinations, grenade attacks and car bombings, in which hundreds of Syrians died.

In 1982, President Assad announced that the fundamentalists movement had been brought under control. But this took place only after thousands of civilians were killed by the elite Syrian Defense Brigade, led by Rifaat al-Assad, another of President Assad's brothers, in Hama, a Sunni Moslem city renowned for its Islamic orthodoxy and centuries-old history of hostility to outside authority.

For several years, Syria has permitted Iranian Revolutionary Guards to pass through Syria into Lebanon to provide assistance to Shiite Moslems who form the Alawite group in the southern part of the country, Mr. Haider confirmed.

Western diplomats have expressed concern about Syria's decision, in effect, to assist Iranian efforts to encourage Shiite fundamentalist forces inside southern Lebanon. These forces, diplomats have argued, might trigger a fundamentalist uprising not only in southern Lebanon, but also in Syria.

Mr. Haider said Monday that the Syrian government and the Ba'athist Party did not fear that a fundamentalist revolution would spread from Lebanon to Damascus.

"We're not afraid because we will not allow them to do such things here," he said.

Pair End War Against Dutch In Indonesia

Reuters

JAKARTA — Two aging Indonesian soldiers, who thought the war of independence against the Dutch was still going on, have been found living among isolated tribes in the central Sumatran jungle, the newspaper Kompas reported.

The men, both 63, were found by the security officer of a timber company, who convinced them the war had ended in 1945 and took them to local military authorities.

Indonesia declared itself independent from the Netherlands in 1945 after the occupying Japanese lost World War II. The Dutch fought on for four years before giving up their struggle for the former Dutch East Indies.

LUGANO, Switzerland — Heavy snowfall in most of southern Switzerland created chaos on roads Monday and forced a five-hour closure of the Saint Gotthard road tunnel.

Ozal Presents His Program For Turkey

Government Emphasises A Free Market Economy

The Associated Press

ANKARA — Prime Minister Turgut Ozal on Monday presented parliament with his government's program, which emphasizes economic solutions to problems based on a free market economy and the streamlining of bureaucracies.

The unicameral parliament, where Mr. Ozal's Motherland Party holds a majority of 211 of the 400 seats, will debate the program Thursday. A vote of confidence is expected Saturday.

The program, reflecting the party's promises in last month's election, stresses six major objectives: maintenance of law and order; strengthening of the middle class; reduction of unemployment; easing of a severe housing shortage; special measures to develop poverty-stricken eastern regions; and streamlining of bureaucracy.

Mr. Ozal's cabinet of 21 already has issued decrees designed to reform the state apparatus. Seven ministries have been merged with others and economic branches of the government have been reorganized and centralized under the prime minister for better coordination.

"We must free ourselves from being slaves to the rules we have ourselves enacted. We must set up a new, dynamic system whose structure and rules are in harmony," Mr. Ozal told the legislators.

Mr. Ozal, a financial expert who ran the economy under the junta from 1980 to 1982, said that decreases raising interest rates would be published soon. He said this way the net income from interest rates on time deposits would go up to 52 percent from a previous 32 percent.

To reflect a similar rise in borrowing rates, state taxation on bank lending will be reduced from 15 percent to 3 percent, he said.

The prime minister has described runaway inflation as "public enemy No. 1." The inflation rate is expected to reach 40 percent by the end of the year.

France Seeks More Contact With Russia

(Continued from Page 1)

al and domestic opinion in defending its position that the French nuclear forces must not be drawn in any way into the Washington-Moscow talks on force reductions.

Mr. Mitterrand said once again in Yugoslavia that France would not become involved in negotiations to limit its nuclear weapons until the United States and the Soviet Union had sharply reduced their arsenals of nuclear and chemical weapons. At the same time, however, there are clear indications that Paris wants to sound the Russians out on their intentions and on how they regard the French nuclear potential.

For some political analysts, Moscow is not as much concerned about the present French nuclear as it is about France's nuclear capacity in the 1990s, once a modernization program will sharply increase the number of warheads on the missiles carried by the French nuclear submarine force.

An effort to talk more with Moscow, from the French point of view, would also have the advantage of possibly serving to balance, or limit, the place West Germany takes as the principal Soviet conversation partner in Western Europe.

Domestic politics are a factor as well. Mr. Mitterrand may regard an opening toward the Soviet Union, placed on the foundation of the stronger relations he has established with the Atlantic alliance, as an undertaking with the possibility of a good reception at home.

It not only would satisfy the left wing of his Socialist Party at a time of continued economic austerity, but also would be a response to those neo-Gaullists and backers of former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing who have accused Mr. Mitterrand of forgetting the Soviet leg of traditional French foreign policy since De Gaulle and of lagging along too much behind the Americans, notably in Lebanon.

Mr. Haider said Monday that the Syrian government and the Ba'athist Party did not fear that a fundamentalist revolution would spread from Lebanon to Damascus.

"We're not afraid because we will not allow them to do such things here," he said.

3 Estonian Dissidents Sentenced to Prison

The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM — Three leading Estonian dissidents were found guilty of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" and given "stiff sentences" by the Supreme Court in Tallinn last week, a spokesman for the Aid-Center for Political Prisoners in Estonia said Monday.

Lage Park, 42, an architect, was sentenced to six years of hard labor plus three years of internal exile; Haeki Ahonen, 27, an engineer, and Arvo Pesti, 27, a philologist, were sentenced to five years in a labor camp plus two years of internal exile.

Heavy Snow in S. Switzerland

The Associated Press

LUGANO, Switzerland — Heavy snowfall in most of southern Switzerland created chaos on roads Monday and forced a five-hour closure of the Saint Gotthard road tunnel.

WORLD BRIEFS

Ear Believed to Be That of Bulgarian Son

ROME (AP) — Forensic experts said Monday that a severed ear sent by kidnappers "almost certainly" belongs to a 16-year-old Bulgarian jewelry store heir being held for ransom with his mother, the Italian news agency ANSA reported.

The three-man team from the Institute of Legal Medicine in Rome said in a statement Monday that the ear found in a trash can Sunday night "almost certainly" was cut from Giorgio Calissoni with a scalpel or a razor, the agency said.

The kidnappers of Giorgio and his mother, Anna Bulgari Calissoni, left the ear, a photo of the two kidnap victims and two letters in trash cans in central Rome over the weekend to press the demands for ransom. Mrs. Calissoni is co-owner with four cousins of the Bulgari jewelry store chain. She and her son were kidnapped Nov. 19.

EC Aides Fail to Agree on Budget

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The European Parliament won a battle with European Community governments Monday when EC ministers failed to agree on action after the Parliament, contrary to the ministers' wishes, approved a \$22-billion budget, froze a budget refund for Britain, increased some spending plans and raised revenue estimates.

Some ministers accused the body of exceeding its powers. But the Dutch secretary of state for European affairs, Willem van Eetelen, said Monday night after a debate by foreign ministers produced only a list of disagreements with the assembly: "The Parliament has won. It has made an intelligent use of its powers."

Britain's foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said the ministers had not agreed on what to do if the Parliament's president, Piet Dankert, signed the contested budget into law Tuesday as expected. Officials said the ministers' indecision probably meant the European Commission would have to mediate between EC governments and the Parliament.

Israel to Punish Negligence in Bombing

JERUSALEM (AP) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has ordered disciplinary action against military personnel found negligent in last month's truck bomb blast in which 61 persons died at a military compound in Tyre, southern Lebanon.

A report on the incident suggested that there had been a failure of judgment at all levels of command regarding security measures following similar truck bombings against U.S. and French troop sites in Beirut, the military command announced. The report noted that two guards were missing from duty at the time of the Nov. 4 attack and that road barriers designed to slow approaching vehicles had been badly placed, the command said.

Dan Meridor, the cabinet secretary, said that Mr. Shamir informed the weekly cabinet meeting Sunday that he had ordered action be taken "according to the army's standard procedures ... regarding personnel that are found to have acted improperly."

Bangladesh General Strike Called Off

DHAKA, Bangladesh (UPI) — Opponents of the military leader, General Hossain Mohammed Ershad, said Monday they had withdrawn an appeal for a general strike in Bangladesh on Tuesday.

Leaders of a 15-party alliance said the move was made in preparation for possible discussions with the government on the opposition's demands, including early parliamentary elections and an end to martial law. They said a strike would be called at another time if the government did not accept the demands.

General Ershad, who seized power in March 1982 and announced he would govern under martial law for two years, has been calling for a dialogue between himself and opposition leaders. Last month, at least six persons died and hundreds were injured in clashes between protesters and security forces.

U.S. Said to Be Tied to Indian Spy Ring

NEW DELHI (UPI) — The Indian leader of an alleged spy ring, arrested and charged with espionage, confessed he sold military information to the CIA, a government official said Monday. The statement was the first independent confirmation that the United States was allegedly involved in the spy scandal.

The Indian government last week confirmed that retired Army Major General Frank D. Larkins, two other retired defense officials and one civilian gave secrets to "a foreign agency for monetary consideration," but it refused to name the CIA or the United States. The trial of the four will be held in secret because they are charged under the Official Secrets Act, the Indian official said.

Major General Larkins was arrested Nov. 10 and later confessed to a court behind closed doors that "he sold secrets to four Americans who worked at the embassy," the official said. News reports have quoted Indian intelligence officials as saying that the CIA was interested in the \$1.5 billion worth of Soviet military hardware purchased by India.

Balkan Leaders Urge Arms Reduction

ATHENS (NYT) — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece and President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania made a joint appeal Monday to the United States and the Soviet Union to suspend the deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe and return to the negotiating table.

The two leaders expressed their "deep concern" over the installation of new missiles in Europe and the interruption of the U.S.-Soviet arms control negotiations in Geneva. They called for the resumption of negotiations for "an agreement for the reduction of medium-range missiles and, in the final analysis, the destruction of all nuclear heads."

The declaration follows a trip over the weekend to Bucharest by Mr. Papandreou to work out a common initiative with Mr. Ceausescu against nuclear arms in general and in the Balkans in particular. The Athens News Agency said that the two leaders agreed to hold a meeting of experts on Jan. 16 to prepare a summit meeting, expected early next year in Athens, aimed at creating a nuclear free zone in the Balkans.

Andropov Said to Have Kidney Disease

NEW YORK (UPI) — The Soviet Leader, Yuri V. Andropov, is suffering from degenerative kidney disease and may have only 18 months to two years to live, Newsweek magazine reported in its current issue.

The magazine said Mr. Andropov is suffering from diabetic nephropathy and is being kept alive by dialysis treatments which filter impurities from his blood. It said that, while the ailing leader may be well enough to appear at the Dec. 28 meeting of the Supreme Soviet, he likely faces additional bouts with an illness caused by his body's inability to rid itself of the toxins contained in urine.

The article came after months of reports that a serious malady was responsible for his missing numerous events usually attended by his predecessors. Newsweek said that if a cure was not found for the kidney disease, Mr. Andropov had only 18 months to two years to live.

Kuwait Restricts Travel During Trial

KUWAIT (AP) — Authorities imposed strict travel restrictions Monday on non-Kuwaitis as preparations were made to put on trial 16 suspects in bombings last week at the U.S. and French embassies and other targets. At least four persons were killed and more than 60 injured in the explosions.

Interior Ministry officials said no visas or visit permits would be issued to individuals or relatives of non-Kuwaitis from Arab or non-Arab countries. The officials said the ban would be of indefinite duration, but informed sources speculated that it would be lifted after the trial.

"High-ranking individuals and other persons known to local authorities will be exempted from the travel restrictions," said one official. He said the trial would not last long, and that, as reported earlier, the prosecutor general would demand the death penalty for all the defendants.

For the Record

President Ronald Reagan will hold a news conference Tuesday in Washington at 8 P.M. in the Old Executive Office Building, the White House announced Monday.

A Frankfurt court on Monday sentenced a stenographer, Monika Kroba, 29, to 15 months in prison Monday for supplying the Red Army Faction with data stolen from an insurance company that enabled the guerrillas to make counterfeit automobile license plates. (AP)

Gerald Ford, One-Man Conglomerate

Ex-President Has Struck It Rich Since White House Days

By Robert Lindsey

New York Times Service
LOS ANGELES — Former President Gerald R. Ford makes his acting debut Wednesday night playing himself in an episode of "Dynasty," a prime-time television soap opera set in a world of wealth and high finance. It is a world, associates say, that Mr. Ford is beginning to know well.

In retirement, Mr. Ford, who was 70 in July, has become a kind of one-man academic, business and political conglomerate.

Former Presidents Richard M. Nixon and Jimmy Carter, like Mr. Ford, have earned income by writing books and they make occasional public appearances. But neither has been as active after leaving the White House as Mr. Ford.

This year, his associates estimate, he will receive close to \$1 million from a multitude of sources as an adviser, to businesses, corporate director, investor and speechmaker.

"I've heard the stories that he's trying to 'cash in' on the presidency," said Bob Bennett, a former White House military aide to Mr. Ford who is now his assistant and spokesman. But, he added, no one has accused Mr. Ford of doing anything illegal or unethical.

"He works very hard," Mr. Bennett added. "He finds himself traveling an average of 22 days a month, usually with no less than three activities a day."

As minority leader of the House, Mr. Ford, a Republican from Michigan, lived in a modest home in a Virginia suburb of Washington. Now he is estimated by his staff to have assets of about \$6.2 million.

He owns three homes: his principal residence, valued at nearly \$1 million, situated on a golf course in Rancho Mirage, a suburb of Palm Springs, California; a large ski chalet in Vail, Colorado, valued at \$2.5 million; and a large new condominium apartment in Los Angeles valued at more than \$500,000.

Mr. Ford is a member of the boards of directors, and in some cases also a paid consultant, for eight corporations: Amex Inc., American Express Co., Shearson-American Express, Santa Fe International Corp., Texas Commerce Bank, Tiger International Inc., Beneficial Corp. of New Jersey, and the 20th Century-Fox Film Corp.

In addition, Mr. Ford is a paid consultant to two nonprofit organizations, the Aerospace Corp. and the Peabody Institute. He is also a paid consultant to the Charter Co. of Jacksonville, Florida. Most of Mr. Ford's income, Mr. Bennett said, derives from these business activities.



Gerald R. Ford

He is also a part owner of two radio stations in Colorado and through a jointly owned company called Fordstone he has invested in several other ventures.

Another major source of income for Mr. Ford is speaking fees. He gives about 30 speeches a year, charging \$10,000 to \$15,000 for most of them.

Since 1977, the former president has spoken about politics and public affairs on 100 college campuses, in most cases under contract to the American Enterprise Institute, a business-oriented organization. He makes about five such appearances each semester, often at two-day workshops where he serves as a visiting faculty member.

He also helps supervise planning for the Jerry Ford Invitational Golf Tournament each year at Vail and the American Ski Classic, which features the Jerry Ford Celebrity Cup, also at Vail. His sides say none of these are profit-making ventures.

Latin Groups Blamed For Terrorism in U.S.

By Felicity Barringer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — FBI Director William H. Webster says that two-thirds of the 31 terrorist incidents in the United States this year involved groups whose actions were related to Latin American and Caribbean politics. An FBI spokesman later said that many of these incidents involve U.S.-based groups that oppose President Fidel Castro of Cuba or advocate Puerto Rican independence.

Mr. Webster, speaking Sunday on a U.S. television show, said that

none of the incidents this year involved groups concerned with the Middle East.

In recent weeks, federal officials, including President Ronald Reagan, have alluded to an increasing threat of terrorist attacks in the United States. This concern was reflected in the placement of dump trucks and concrete barriers at entrances to the White House and the State Department.

Worries were intensified after the Oct. 23 truck bombing at the U.S. Marine headquarters in Lebanon, in which 24 U.S. servicemen were killed, and more recently, after the bombing attack on the U.S. Embassy and other targets in Kuwait.

On the same program, Rajale Khorassani, Iran's ambassador to the United Nations, said that he did not know if Middle Eastern opponents of U.S. policy would resort to terrorism in the United States. "It depends probably on how far you go," Mr. Khorassani added, citing what he termed aggressive U.S. actions in Lebanon.

The ambassador also echoed earlier Iranian government denials of responsibility for recent bombing attacks in the Middle East, saying that "to divert the attention of the public from the basic issues you have to find some scapegoat and under the circumstances the best is Iran."

U.S. intelligence officials have attributed the attacks to Islamic fundamentalist groups with ties to, and possibly directed from, Iran.

This year's terrorist incidents, according to an FBI spokesman, include several bombings and at least one airplane hijacking.

Welfare Cases Rise In New York After 10-Year Decline

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A steady 10-year decline in New York City's welfare rolls has ended, according to city officials. In the last year the number of people on welfare has risen to more than 900,000 and the monthly cost of providing for them has increased from \$115 million to \$125 million.

After reaching a high of 1.26 million people in 1972, the welfare rolls dropped steadily until July 1982, when there were 843,165. City officials stressed that the decline was caused less by former recipients improving their financial condition than by improved administration of assistance programs and changes in eligibility rules.

"Part of it is the bad economy," said James A. Krauskopf, commissioner of the Human Resources Administration, which administers welfare in the city. "There has been continued high unemployment, particularly affecting people with low skill levels, who have difficulty getting jobs even when times are good."

"Another reason is the cutoffs of people from federal disability programs who have ended up on city and state relief programs. The federal government has done a stringent review of its disability programs and cut many people off," Mr. Krauskopf said.

The average monthly grant for a family of three on assistance is \$474 for food, clothing and other general needs, and \$244 for rent, according to a spokesman for the welfare agency. In addition, the family would receive up to \$199 a month in food stamps.



Roberto D'Aubuisson waving to supporters after he was chosen on Sunday to be his party's presidential candidate.

Leading Salvador Rightist Opposes U.S. Call for Action on Death Squads

By Robert J. McCormick

Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — The Salvadoran rightist leader, Roberto D'Aubuisson, received his party's nomination for president Sunday and then indicated that he opposed a U.S. call for the government to force military officers suspected of leading rightist death squads to leave the country.

But Mr. D'Aubuisson balanced criticisms of U.S. intervention in Salvadoran affairs with his most explicit denunciation ever of the assassination teams. Salvadoran politicians and foreign diplomats here have alleged that Mr. D'Aubuisson himself has links to the death squads, a charge that he denies.

Vice President George Bush, during a visit here a week ago, offered to increase U.S. military aid to El Salvador if the government would temporarily expel an undisclosed number of officers and civilians suspected of being death squad leaders. He set a Jan. 10 deadline for some of the departures.

Mr. D'Aubuisson did not refer specifically to Mr. Bush's demands. But he accused the U.S. Embassy and the "left-leaning" foreign press, naming The New York Times and The Washington Post, of weakening the armed forces by criticizing military officers.

"I also want to say to the gentlemen of the American Embassy that with the attitude that they have

taken, denigrating officers of our beloved armed forces, they also are putting in danger their families, because the Farabundo Martí [leftist guerrilla group] does exist in our country. Yes, they kidnap. Yes, they assassinate," he said at an open-air rally of his Nationalist Republican Alliance.

Mr. Bush delivered a number of demands related to the death squads in addition to the requested expulsions, according to reliable sources. Defense Minister Eugenio Carlos Vides Casanova has said privately that he would meet all of them a high-ranking diplomatic source said Saturday.

Mr. D'Aubuisson has criticized rightist violence in El Salvador only in general terms in the past, preferring to focus his attacks on the left. Perhaps concerned about his image as he launched his campaign, he specifically denounced the death squads Sunday.

"We condemn the terrorism of the Farabundo Martí and of the death squads, because wherever this violence comes from, the culprits must understand once and for all that by their attitudes they not

only are cutting off the lives of useful Salvadorans but also are pitilessly destroying the incipient process of democracy," he said.

The Roman Catholic Church reported Sunday that only three persons were killed in politically related violence in the past week. The total was down from nine in the preceding week and 17 the week before that.

About 5,000 members of Mr. D'Aubuisson's party proclaimed him their candidate by acclamation. Mr. D'Aubuisson's principal rival is José Napoleón Duarte, who Sunday was formally named the candidate of the centrist Christian Democratic Party.

The first round of voting is March 25.

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THE WHOLE WORLD OF AEROSPACE TAKES ITS DIRECTION-AND ITS DIRECTORIES-FROM FLIGHT

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Full of Passion and Hate

*Mere anarchy is loosed upon the world.
The bloodstained tide is loosed, and everywhere
The ceremony of innocence is drowned.
The best lack of all conviction, while the worst
Are full of passionate intensity.*

The famous lines above from William Butler Yeats, the Irish poet, say what can be said about the monstrous people, full of passion and hate, who bombed the Christians at Harrods in London on Saturday. The bombers presumably thought they served Northern Ireland's "liberation," that is, its unification with the Republic. They do not confront the fact that what stands between them and their goal is that Northern Ireland is already free. It expresses its liberty in free elections, in which a majority repeatedly have demonstrated their will to preserve the British connection and not to become a part of the Republic.

Unionist, Protestant sentiment prevails in Northern Ireland. Blind, intolerant it may be. It is the majority. Majority and minority are divided by bigotry and hate. No serious observer of Ulster, that past-haunted, tormented province, can think that British authority today does more than contain what otherwise could be civil war.

Whatever Britain did to Ireland in the

past, it is not, today, doing other than trying to maintain something like peace, and the right of ordinary people to civil order, in a land tortured by unscrupulous armed gangs recruited from both minority and majority.

The truth is that the Northern Irish majority want to keep the British link. The only way to give the Irish Republican Army and the Provisionals what they want would be to suppress, kill or expel the Protestant majority. The crimes of the past have to be weighed against that. Of course Britain's record in Ireland is bad. The past nonetheless is past. The Republican government in Dublin, and responsible opinion in the Irish Republic, understand this.

The Harrods atrocity merely demonstrates how insane this conflict has become. Even the official Sinn Fein has receded from such an attack upon the innocent, putting the blame on "volunteers." But do those Americans, politicians included, who have so blithely and irresponsibly supported violence in Northern Ireland, recoil as well? Something worthwhile might come from this bloody episode if it shocks and changes those Americans who casually and complacently have given their money and influence to perpetuate war, death and atrocity.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Dizzy Dollar Heights

The dollar is riding higher than ever on the international exchanges. The price of the dollar set records last week against the British pound and the French franc. It was the highest in a decade against the West German mark. These preternaturally high exchange rates are increasingly grounds for American concern.

High American interest rates are one prominent reason for the rising strength of the dollar this year, and political anxiety abroad is another. There has been a tremendous flow of money into the United States from Latin America, pushing up the dollar. Much nervous money also resides in the Middle East.

But it is not only money coming into the United States that raises the dollar. It is also the money that doesn't go out. After years of heavy lending abroad by American banks, the accumulation of their customers' debts has made the bankers apprehensive, and the flow of loans has dropped drastically. Latin American borrowers are having to repay their loans in a currency that has appreciated sharply because, in part, the lending has declined.

The present exchange rate is unstable be-

cause it is well above the value of the actual goods that the dollar can buy. That exchange rate is sustained by tides of capital — investment, lending and speculation — that can turn without warning. The high exchange rate will continue to make trouble for the American economy if it continues. But if it begins to drop it will also make trouble — a different sort, and probably more severe.

The higher the dollar goes, the more unstable it becomes and the greater the probability of serious damage when it eventually starts down. How did the United States get itself into this position? That enormous American budget deficit had a lot to do with it. The deficit lifted the interest rates and is now sucking in foreign money to finance it as a substitute for the taxes that Americans don't want to pay. You have heard it said before that the deficit is the central cause of the current instability and malfunction in the American economy. No doubt that frequently repeated conclusion has become a bore and a truism. But like many other truisms it is, unfortunately, true.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Jamaica's Semi-Election

The one-party elections in Jamaica last Thursday inevitably inflicted a degree of erosion on the island's strong tradition of democracy. The damage can be repaired, but it will take a greater commitment to the spirit of the thing than either party has been showing. Meanwhile, Jamaicans face more inflation and further decline in their standard of living.

After eight years of increasingly leftist government under Michael Manley, his conservative opponent, Edward Seaga, won an election at just about the time that Ronald Reagan was elected in the United States. Mr. Reagan greeted Mr. Seaga's victory warmly, and proposed to make Jamaica a model of Caribbean development. For a year or two the island's economy recovered strongly from the disastrous condition in which Mr. Manley had left it. But more recently Jamaica has been an example chiefly of the difficulty of sustaining growth in a small country in the face of a world recession. Bauxite exports are crucial, and this has been a bad year for the aluminum industry.

Because the trade deficit had become intolerable, Mr. Seaga had to impose an enormous devaluation recently. Mr. Manley's party demanded that the prime minister resign his second job as finance minister. That gave Mr. Seaga his chance to call an election at a highly

opportune moment, for the invasion of Grenada was popular and there was a glow of national pride over the Jamaican part in it. But Mr. Manley accused the government of breaking an agreement not to hold elections until the completion of new voter registration lists, and he pulled his party out of the campaign. Only six of the 60 seats in the House of Representatives were contested against Mr. Seaga's Jamaica Labor Party. The churches are calling on him to hold another election, but with the devaluation about to bring a wave of higher prices, he is not going to be eager to do it soon.

The United States is sending in aid, but the amounts are small in view of Jamaica's trade deficit. Congress passed the Caribbean Basin Initiative last summer, widening access to the U.S. market for Caribbean exports, but few Jamaican businesses have the resources to export on a large scale. To many ambitious Jamaicans it seems more promising simply to get on a plane and move to North America.

The principal foreign influence on Jamaica's prosperity, and its politics, will be none of the things that the United States is trying to do for it directly. It will be the recovery of the bauxite and aluminum industries. That will depend on the strength of the American economy.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

For Asia, Growth 'in a Vacuum'

The principal bright spots amid Asia's instability of 1983 were the heartening performances of all but a few of the region's economies. When the dimensions of the Philippine debt crisis became apparent, there was some initial concern among foreign bankers that a "Latin American syndrome" of debt defaults could develop. But Taiwan and South Korea

have led an Asian export surge. China grew a healthy 6 percent in 1983, thanks in part to neocapitalist reforms that have made its economy more open, vigorous and trade-oriented. As 1984 begins, Asia seems poised for a new and dramatic spurt of economic growth. But this time the celebration will be tempered by the realization that permanent prosperity cannot be achieved in a political vacuum.

— Larry Rohter in *Newsweek*.

FROM OUR DEC. 20 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: One Way to Promote a Novel

PARIS — A despatch from Berlin gives account of a startling form of advertisement: Thousands of persons received an anonymous letter in which the publication of a novel was announced. The writer informed the recipient of the letter that the work was one of the most scandalous of recent years and that the recipient was plainly referred to in it; he insinuated that the revelations were of a sensational nature. Thousands of people besieged the bookshops demanding copies of the book. It is proved that more than 300,000 letters were sent. A rapid investigation showed that the author was a man living in Munich, named Gantner. He was arrested. He had tried the trick at Hamburg, Frankfurt and Dresden, in each of which the novel had a large sale.

1933: From \$1.50 to \$34.50 to Zero

NEW YORK — Disclosure of operations aimed to smack of the old-fashioned shell game in market manipulation of the stock of the Atlas Tack Corporation has led the New York State attorney-general's office to announce that operations in the company's shares since January 1 last would be investigated. The Assistant Attorney-General said that telephone calls were sent from Boston urging purchase of the stock, but when representatives of his department visited the company, they found it dismantled. The next day the stock collapsed. Atlas Tack stock, which early in the year sold for \$1.50 a share, climbed to \$34.50 on reports that the company had undertaken to manufacture bottle caps which would be highly profitable on prohibition repeal.

BOSTON — It's the sort of American Christmas that retailers familiarize about. A cashmere diamond, furs of Christmases. In 1983 all that glitters is sold.

"Last year," a retailer recalls, "people bought what they needed and put a bow on it." This year, a man from Saks Fifth Avenue gloats, "Everything that is expensive, luxurious and novel is selling well."

After a couple of lean years the consumers are doing their thing, which is to say, consuming, and the retailers list the consumers' reasons in a fit of seasonable good cheer. Shoppers, the business people tell us, are more optimistic.

The economic future looks

brighter. Unemployment is down to 8.4 percent; inflation is down to 3 percent. Last June the richest got a Christmas bonus out of season: \$29 billion from a Reagan tax cut. The bull market on Wall Street added more billions. Everyone is merry.

There is we are told, a fever of Christmas spending.

Well, I am not one to "shrink" the shopping psyche. But, unlike the retailers, I hear a mixed message. It isn't just optimists who have loosened their purse strings. It's also those with a sense of the ominous.

I used to wonder why furriers

would advertise their pricey wares in

magazines and newspapers that were dedicated to printing the bad news. I assumed that people bought luxury goods only in prime moods. Yet lately I see page after page of Lebanon stories flanked by Blackgiant minx, cruise missile tales next to Canadian fisher, budget deficit analyses next to sensible. It seems to me that there is a subliminal message in bad tidings that encourages spending, even extravagance. The message is: Enjoy yourself now, there's trouble ahead.

Each of us wrestles with "now" and "later." We figure the odds of delaying gratification like gamblers whose currency is life. Do we save for a rainy day only to get hit by a truck on a sunny afternoon? Do we spend freely and live to regret profligacy?

We try to do the impossible, make plans for the unpredictable.

Today, those who have some plenty in America may live in the best of times. But many live with a premonition of the worst of times. The budget deficit is enlarged to nearly \$200 billion. With that shadow over tomorrow, today's economy seems fragile. The gap between the rich and the poor has become a canyon, while the government says, Let them eat \$18-a-pound chocolate truffles.

Society also looks fragile. America

is at war in Lebanon, on the edge of war in Central America. Nuclear missiles are lined along borders, extinction is minutes away.

This Christmas it isn't just a sense of a positive present that encourages "living in the now." It's also a fear of a limited future.

I don't suggest that this ring of doom is a conscious one. No one is deliberately buying a sequined gown to wear to thermonuclear holocaust. No one is collecting diamond earings against the Second Depression.

But there is an edge of anxiety to this year's good times. An anxiety

that asks: How long can it last? An anxiety that asks whether this will be the last good Christmas. After this one, the dooms: We carry it with us to the sales counter and ring it up with each purchase.

With such nagging insecurities, it seems only natural that the most popular item of the season is something we can hold onto: the teddy bear. The ultimate symbol of the season must be Sakowitz's five-foot-tall, \$10,000 teddy bear made of pink.

But has anyone else noticed that the number one adult game of the 1983 Christmas is something called "Trivial Pursuits"?

Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Grenada and Bangladesh

On the very day — Oct. 25 — that President Reagan was sending the U.S. marines to crush the "leftist thugs" in Grenada and project democracy, he was receiving Hussain Mohammed Ershad of Bangladesh with full honors at the White House.

General Ershad's credentials included overthrowing a civilian government, suspending the constitution and trampling on rights.

President Reagan does not have to

send marines to protect democracy in Bangladesh. Simply by turning off the U.S. aid thanks to which Bangladesh survives, he could bring the Indian soldiers to their senses. But it seems that some things are all right.

The United States has been losing credibility in Asia. As for the people of Bangladesh, there is hope from what is happening in the Philippines and in Argentina.

[Name supplied.]

London.

At present, the idea of a jointly convened Loi Jirga is dismissed out of hand by noncommunist Afghans. But recent talks in Rome suggest that this type of negotiating format might be viewed differently if Moscow agreed to a withdrawal timetable and if the United Nations could get a Soviet withdrawal started.

Above all, in my view, prospects for the Loi Jirga idea would depend on Moscow signaling readiness to accept a restructured Kabul regime dominated by noncommunists.

Pakistan has been playing for time in the negotiations, while seeking to make the settlement more palatable to its critics in Washington by promoting some form of accommodation between Moscow and the principal resistance elements. To keep the negotiations from collapsing, Islamabad appears ready to confirm its original understanding with Kabul that the provisions of the draft text barring aid to the resistance would not be modified if agreement could be reached on the starting date and duration of the withdrawal.

Since April, however, with superpower tensions steadily worsening, Islamabad appears ready to accept a modified version of the Loi Jirga, to unify the principal Afghan resistance groups will set the stage for a accommodation with Moscow as an accompaniment to the UN scenario.

For example, after withdrawals start, the king's projected Afghan National United Front could join the Kabul regime in convening a Loi Jirga, or traditional tribal assembly, outside of Afghanistan, to explore the possibilities for reshaping the government.

Soviet sources state that Kabul would be willing to deal with resistance elements on an equal basis in such a framework, in the name of "national reconciliation," but that it would never negotiate with them at the international level, as the United States demands.

Moscow hints that it might be willing to phase out communist dominance in Kabul if noncommunist elements helped them to save face by agreeing to confirm the continuity of the "revolution." The Loi Jirga could test Soviet intentions on this key issue.

More important, it could probe whether a compromise is possible on the terms of the future military relationship between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan.

The writer, a senior associate of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and author of *In Afghanistan's Shadow*, contributed this article to the International Herald Tribune.

Philippines: The Middle May Not Hold

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON — Before his fatal trip home to the Philippines last summer, Benigno Aquino explained that a major motive for his return was to rally the middle classes, who were becoming increasingly hostile to President Ferdinand Marcos. But the opposition leader was murdered on arrival, and his death has served to exacerbate the situation that he had accurately perceived.

The business community had originally backed Mr. Marcos, believing that strong rule would impose law and order on a society that appeared to be unravelling. But the assassination has aggravated attitudes.

Wealthy Filipinos may not have been enthusiastic about Mr. Aquino. Nor did they much care whether the government was truly democratic. Their concerns were primarily economic. Even before Mr. Aquino landed they were observing that corruption and mismanagement were driving the country to ruin. Mr. Aquino's assassination has made matters worse by undermining what little confidence existed abroad in the future of the Philippines.

Now the country is sliding into bankruptcy, and foreign bankers are reluctant to come to the rescue.

Foreign debt ranges between \$18 billion and \$25 billion. Trade has ground to a standstill because foreign bankers refuse to honor letters of credit that lack hard currency backing. The depleted coffers mean that Filipino companies cannot import essentials like oil and raw materials; this has led to factory closings.

President Reagan acted wisely when he eliminated the Philippines from Asian itinerary last month. He was probably concerned more about his safety than about Mr. Marcos's behavior, but the consequences were salutary. His decision signaled that the United States is worried about the future of the Philippines.

As colonialism goes, the U.S. record in the Philippines was relatively progressive. America introduced education and a regard for republican institutions. Despite distortions, American traditions had an impact.

In particular, the U.S. presence during half a century promoted the emergence of a middle class composed largely of entrepreneurs. It is these people who are currently rising up to express their dissatisfaction.

They are crucial to the stability of the Philippines. Without them there is a prospect of eventual conflict between left-wing radicals and the military faction, confrontation that could transform the Philippines into a replica of Central America.

The United States is not without leverage in this predicament. The Reagan administration might use its influence with the bankers to bail out the Philippine economy — on condition that Mr. Marcos introduce the political reforms that restore a semblance of equilibrium.

Unless this is done, the alienated middle class will ultimately be crushed by extremists, and America will lose its most solid sympathizers. It might also lose the air and naval bases that make the Philippines strategically important.

During his three years of self-imposed exile in the United States, Mr. Aquino had constantly warned against the hazards of political polarization in his country. He frightened Mr. Marcos precisely because he had the charisma to mobilize the middle-of-the-roaders who could not easily be denounced as communists.

Mr. Aquino was privately respected by many American officials in Washington, but they did little to persuade Mr. Marcos to make a deal with him. Now a prospect of chaos threatens the Philippines. The price of the neglect, I submit, will be high.

Tribune and Register Syndicate.



Japan: A Case for Revising The Old Link to America

By Kinhide Mushakoji

TOKYO — The aftermath of President Reagan's November visit to Japan is a good time to reconsider the Yoshida Doctrine, which holds that Japanese foreign policy must be based on close relations with the United States. The doctrine, named after Sigeru Yoshida, prime minister from 1948 to 1954, has been the guiding principle of Japanese diplomacy for more than 30 years.

Even Tokyo-Washington ties must be seen as part of relations among Japan-U.S.-Europe and among the Pacific basin nations. Even in the bilateral context, third countries and the Third World are factors.

As the dispute over the deployment of theater nuclear weapons in Europe shows, both continental and naval powers would be destroyed in a nuclear war. There is no effective security policy except an arrangement based on a common interest in survival. This was called "common security" in the report of the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security — better known as the Palme Commission.

Taking these factors into account, I propose a three-point review of the Yoshida Doctrine.

• The geopolitical premise of the doctrine having changed, we must reassess our relationship with America. We have to consider how Tokyo-Washington ties are being



DOPE TEST — Mayor Ed van Thijn of Amsterdam, center, announced Monday in The Hague that his city would distribute heroin free for one year to a selected group of 300 addicts to determine whether such a policy would reduce thefts and robberies by addicts, who need up to \$150 a day to feed their habits. There are 8,000 users of hard drugs in Amsterdam, where, the mayor said, 53 persons died this year from heroin use.

Science to Sports, Unofficial Contacts Continue Despite the U.S.-Soviet Chill

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Soviet-American contacts at the nongovernmental level have shown remarkable resilience despite the breakdown of official negotiations in such areas as arms control and a decline in cultural exchanges organized by the two governments.

Most people working in joint ventures said in interviews in the last week that the chill in relations that set in four years ago after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan had impeded contacts. They said the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner on Sept. 1, killing 269 people, had caused further damage.

"It's night and day," said George Demko, program director for geography and regional science at the National Science Foundation. "So many programs were shelved. And it is not only that initiatives that might have occurred were never born."

Gail W. Lapidus, an economist at the Harriman Institute for Advanced Study of the Soviet Union at Columbia University, said the airliner incident had a particularly adverse effect on exchange programs, especially those she saw as "most productive," involving experienced and knowledgeable American and Soviet specialists.

A large number of programs were canceled or postponed this fall," she said, "and it is unclear whether a substantial proportion of them will be reinstated."

Yet Dr. Demko added that private groups of scientists and church people, among others, were keeping contacts alive, and a wide range of joint efforts in science, sports and publishing have continued.

Dr. Demko, for example, led a group of 10 American professional geographers to the Soviet Union in August on a two-week exchange program. Ten Soviet geographers are to come to the United States in 1985; the two groups hope to work on joint research.

Richard Pipes, an associate of Harvard University's Russian Research Center and a former member of President Ronald Reagan's National Security Council staff, said, "The purely scientific exchanges are continuing."

"When I was at the NSC," he said, "the policy was that if the exchanges were not purely propaganda, as long as they were genuinely scientific, they would continue. Much more goes on than the public is aware of."

The newest development is the rise of interest in exchange programs among church groups and organizations that lobby for arms reduction. These organizations have organized everything from joint Soviet-American study groups in theology to camping trips.

Dr. Alan Geyer, executive director of the Churches' Center for Theology and Public Policy in Washington, said there had been "much more of a demand" for exchanges from church men and women, especially those in the arms-control movement.

Yale Richmond, a former Foreign Service officer, has long been involved in both government and private exchanges and is now a

staff consultant to the commission that deals with the Helsinki accords on East-West relations in Europe. He noted that the declining participation by the U.S. government had had an unexpected result.

"It is ironic that the decline of official activity has left the field wide open to groups that are opposed to the Reagan administration's policy," he said.

The reduction in official programs since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan has been pronounced. A State Department report to Congress in June said the U.S. government-sponsored exchanges with the Soviet Union in science and technology, as measured by the number of hours of activity, had declined to one-fifth of the 1979 level — a drop of 80 percent.

Soviet-American exchanges in technology and culture began on a small scale in the late 1950s, when Krushchev opened the Soviet Union to at least some outside influences after a period of isolation under Stalin. The exchanges blossomed in the early 1970s as part of President Richard M. Nixon's policy of détente.

The decline began abruptly after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, when President Jimmy Carter decided to allow the Soviet-American cultural exchange agreement to lapse.

This summer, the Reagan administration expressed interest in reviving some programs. A treaty on the peaceful uses of atomic energy was renewed, negotiations were reopened on the expired cultural agreement and talks also began on an opening of consulates in New York and Kiev.

"But those efforts went down with the Korean airliner," a State Department official said.

One of the key groups that remains active is the International Research and Exchanges Board of New York, which is the principal organization responsible for scholarly exchanges in the social sciences.

Dr. Allen H. Kassof, its executive director, said: "The overall number has not dropped really dramatically if you count all programs. When the cultural agreement lapsed in 1979, there was a gentlemen's agreement to continue certain parts of the exchange program, including IREX."

He said, however, that because of American concern over the transfer of Western technology to the Soviet Union, it is now more difficult to get permission for Soviet scientists to enter the United States. Moscow has responded with a comparable reduction in the number of American scientists it permits to enter.

Another sign that exchanges are not dead is the just-completed tour of the United States by an all-star Soviet hockey team.

Perhaps the most important kind of exchange is ordinary American tourist travel to the Soviet Union. Such trips, tourist experts say, are affected by diplomatic relations, but continue even in the face of difficulties.

Sidney Reiner, president of Cosmos Travel of New York, an agency specializing in travel to the Soviet Union, said there was a sharp decline in American tours to the Soviet Union in 1980, but it was followed by "a little improvement in 1981 and 1982."

"In 1983, it seemed to us that we might have come close to the pre-Afghanistan level," Mr. Reiner said. "Then, after the Korean airliner tragedy, it dropped way off."

But prosecutors and law enforcement officers in at least three Dallas-area communities remain adamant that they have firm testimony from eyewitnesses that proves that Mr. Geter was guilty in the Balch Springs robbery and perhaps others as well.

He has been charged with two other robberies stemming from the same investigation. Supporters say photographic lineups were manipulated to highlight Mr. Geter, but eight victims in four robberies identified him as the man who robbed them.

"A jury found him guilty once and there's not any evidence to show otherwise now," said Mr. Banks. "Five eyewitnesses say it's him and no one else. To say this is a

Inconsistencies Plague U.S. Retrial Case Was Convicted Robber Racism Victim or Legitimate Target of Solid Evidence?

By Peter Appleboim
New York Times Service

DALLAS — To George Hairston, an NAACP attorney, it has become almost a holy war against a judicial system he characterizes as "callous, uncaring and racist."

To Gerald Banks, a Dallas County prosecutor, it has become a frustrating news media circus in which charges of discrimination have obscured the evidence against a guilty man.

To engineers at E-Systems in Greenville, Texas, it has become a determined crusade to right a wrong.

Despite charges that the arrest and prosecution of Lenell Geter on charges of armed robbery stemmed from racial bias, the case remains a complex patchwork of contradictory evidence. And 16 months after Mr. Geter's arrest, there are enough inconsistencies in the case to allow one side to be certain that Mr. Geter is a man unjustly charged and convicted, and the other side to see him as a Jekyll-and-Hyde lawbreaker.

Mr. Geter, 26, an engineer, was granted a new trial last week after being given a life sentence in October 1982 for the robbery two months earlier of a fried chicken restaurant in the Dallas suburb of Balch Springs.

His former roommate and fellow E-Systems engineer, Anthony Williams, was acquitted in November on a separate robbery charge stemming from the same investigation.

Though he had no criminal record, Mr. Geter, who is black, was given a life sentence based partially on testimony by a Greenville police officer who said he was told by a South Carolina sheriff that Mr. Geter was "probably an outlaw."

Ed Darnell, the sheriff, has since testified that he had just said the opposite, that Mr. Geter had no criminal background.

Mr. Hairston, the attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, talks in quick, angry bursts when he discusses the case. He says Mr. Darnell's testimony and other questionable aspects of the arrest and prosecution add up to an almost archetypal injustice: a man imprisoned because of his color.

Any further prosecution will merely "perpetuate an injustice," Mr. Hairston says, adding: "They can't win this case. At this point, I think they're just pursuing a vendetta against the NAACP and a vendetta against Lenell Geter."

But prosecutors and law enforcement officers in at least three Dallas-area communities remain adamant that they have firm testimony from eyewitnesses that proves that Mr. Geter was guilty in the Balch Springs robbery and perhaps others as well.

He has been charged with two other robberies stemming from the same investigation. Supporters say photographic lineups were manipulated to highlight Mr. Geter, but eight victims in four robberies identified him as the man who robbed them.

"A jury found him guilty once and there's not any evidence to show otherwise now," said Mr. Banks. "Five eyewitnesses say it's him and no one else. To say this is a

conviction based on race is as far out in left field as you can get."

Besides the eyewitness testimony, Mr. Banks said Mr. Geter had failed a polygraph, or lie detector, test administered earlier this year by a respected polygraph operator.

Mr. Geter has not yet decided whether to take another polygraph test. District Attorney Henry Wade has said he will drop the charges if Mr. Geter passes another such test.

Mr. Hairston, citing the unreliability of polygraphs and his displeasure with the choice of a Dallas police officer to conduct it, said he had serious doubts about having Mr. Geter take it and accused the prosecution of resorting to "a publicity gimmick."

Mr. Banks sees things differently. "I don't believe he'll take it because he knows he can't pass it," he said. "All along he's been saying, 'I want to pass this thing so I can get this over with.' Well, now it's time to belly up to the bar."

Since then, two employees not among the group gathered by Mr. Geter's court-appointed attorney, who put together his defense in

the polygraph is not admissible in court, and defense attorneys contend that the eyewitness testimony is badly flawed. Proving Mr. Geter's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt will be extremely difficult, according to judges and lawyers.

Mr. Geter has the support of his colleagues at E-Systems, who have worked steadily in his behalf since his arrest. Nine E-Systems workers testified at his trial that he was at work the day of the robbery, none placed him at work at the precise time of the crime.

One Debra Cotten, a draftsman, says she talked with Mr. Geter about 3 P.M. the day of the Balch Springs robbery, which took place 20 minutes later, almost 50 miles (80 kilometers) away.

The other, Dan Walker, a senior design engineer, says he can place Mr. Geter at work at about 3:45 or 4 P.M.

"He was here at work," Mr. Walker said. "There's no question in my mind — none at all."



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Louisiana Voting District To Have Black Majority

By Frances Frank Marcus

New York Times Service

NEW ORLEANS — Governor David C. Treen of Louisiana has said he will sign into law a bill creating the state's first congressional district with a black majority, in answer to a federal court order.

Jubilant black legislators, who have worked for the new district, said after the announcement last week that the reapportionment plan would give the state its first black U.S. representative in more than a century.

The redistricting plan has placed most of New Orleans in the new Second Congressional District with a population that is 58.6 percent black and a voter registration that is 54 percent black.

The legislature's decision has been followed by speculation about black candidates, but none have yet formally announced. Before it becomes final, the plan must be approved by the Justice Department and the three federal district judges who issued the order.

One of the black politicians who worked for the creation of the district, state Representative Johnny Jackson Jr., said last Thursday that he was seriously thinking of running for Congress in the Second District, now represented by Lindy Boggs, a Democrat, who has been strongly supported by her black constituents.

Politicians here say Mrs. Boggs is

so popular among both black and white voters that she can win another term even if several black candidates should decide to run.

A political specialist, who asked not to be named, said, "She can win because she's done her homework. She's got a lot of due bills out and I think she can call them."

Mr. Jackson, who has served 12 years in the state legislature and has recently won re-election, said, "We created a black district and we believe that a black person ought to represent that district."

"Lindy has been a friend," he continued, "and she has had tremendous support from the black community, but now we would like to participate and get established."

Mrs. Boggs said Thursday she felt "very comfortable" with the legislature's reapportionment plan. "I testified in Baton Rouge in favor of a majority black district in New Orleans," she said.

Soviet Air Chief Visits India

United Press International

NEW DELHI — Air Chief Marshal P.S. Kutakhov, head of the Soviet Air Force and a deputy Soviet defense minister, arrived here Monday on a five-day trip to India that will include talks with senior air force officials and visits to some military installations, officials said.

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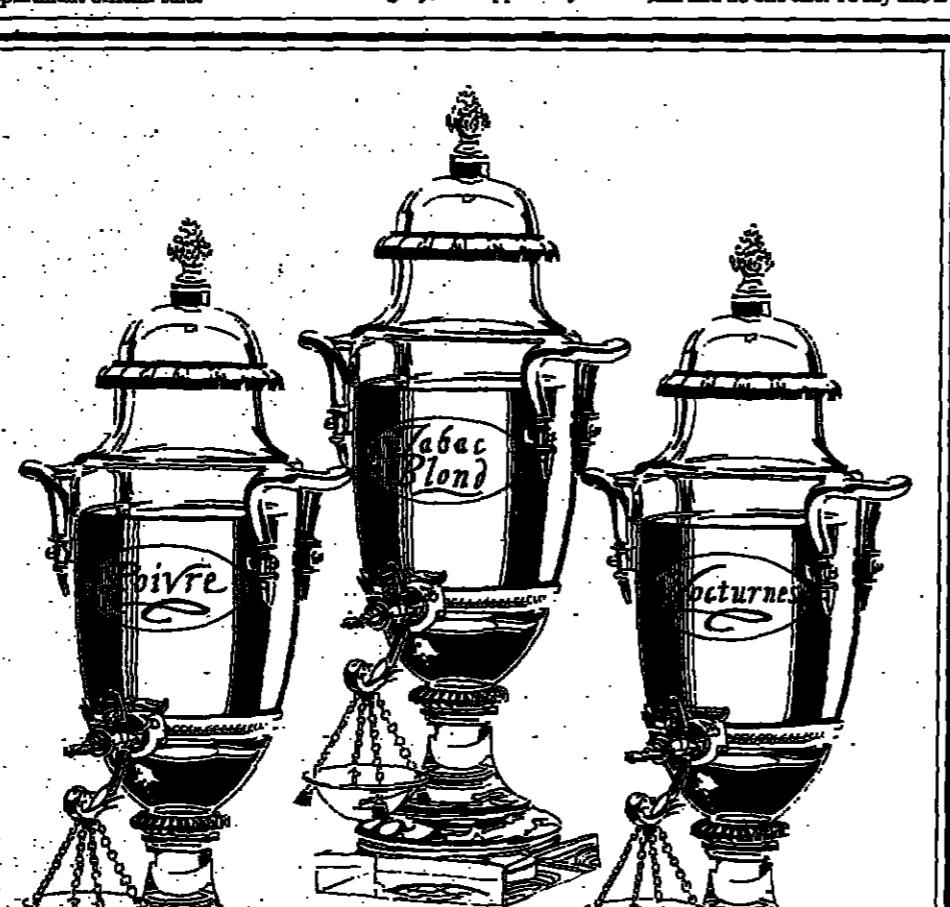
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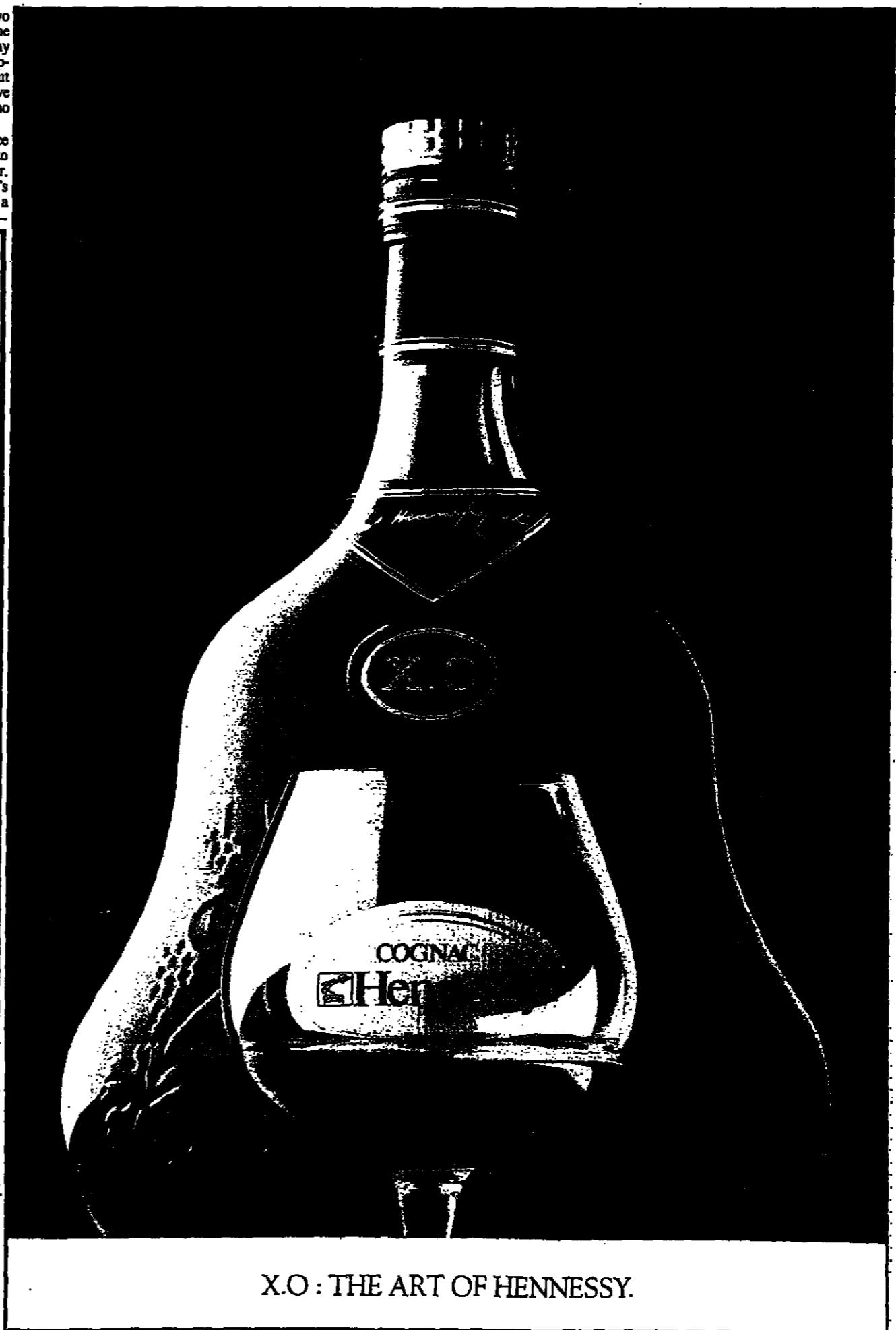
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Carnegie Grant Planned To Study Nuclear Risk

By Kathleen Teltsch
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Carnegie Corp., searching for ways of reducing the risk of nuclear conflict, has approved a multimillion-dollar program that seeks to tap the talents of U.S. scientists, scholars, military experts and policy analysts outside of government.

One key element in the wide-ranging program would encourage closer contact with scholars and

scientists in the Soviet Union. This would be promoted by visits and by exchanges of articles on topics such as the environmental consequences of a nuclear war.

"We want to become the principal source of private support for work on crisis prevention," said Dr. David A. Hamburg, a behavioral scientist who became president last January of the foundation, one of the country's most influential and wealthiest philanthropies. It has assets of \$518 million.

Carnegie's board recently agreed to devote \$3 million to \$7 million annually for the new activities, which Dr. Hamburg said was the largest commitment by any foundation for work on avoidance of nuclear war. Until recently, only a few philanthropies such as the Ford and Rockefeller foundations have made substantial grants.

"At a time of rising tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union, when the relationship is very hostile, that is not the moment to minimize communication. On the contrary, we need more," said Dr. Hamburg.

To this end, Carnegie also intends to make grants to help support and expand upon a proposal made last month by two senators to establish "risk-reduction centers" in Washington and Moscow.

The centers, which would be manned around the clock and linked to the White House and the Kremlin, would seek to reduce the possibility of an outbreak of nuclear war that neither government intended, triggered perhaps by another nuclear power or a terrorist group. Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, and Senator John W. Warner, Republican of Virginia, made the proposal in a letter to President Ronald Reagan but the White House so far has not responded.

The "flagship" grant, as Dr. Hamburg calls it, is being used to bring together a "novel mix" of scientists, experts in nuclear weaponry, specialists in Soviet studies and in the settlement of disputes. The group also would include individuals who have served in government or may serve in a future administration.

By James LeMoine
New York Times Service

CARACAS — In a working-class neighborhood of Maracay, an industrial center 50 miles (80 kilometers) west of this capital, Líbardo Solorzano's dream is evaporating.

Maracay once hummed with business. Now over 20 percent of the city's workers have lost their jobs in the fifth year of the worst economic recession Venezuela has suffered since the 1930s.

Mr. Solorzano, 20, is an electrician, but he has almost given up trying to find work after three months of looking. He makes do by living with his aunt, Paula Moreno, and her seven children in El Carmen, a neighborhood of small shacks and tile tenements in the middle of Maracay. The entire family survives on the \$300 a month Paula's sister earns as a barmaid.

Few of the inhabitants of El Carmen are among the poorest of Venezuela's 15.6 million citizens. With humble but well-built homes, running water, electricity and often a television and refrigerator, they enjoy a standard of living far above

the severe poverty seen elsewhere in Latin America.

But until now, these people have represented the cutting edge of Venezuela's economic promise. And their growing disillusion is the loss of the belief in progress that made the country the most affluent in Latin America.

"Finding a job here, well, that's hard," Mr. Solorzano said. "There's no work anywhere."

Political slogans cover the walls of nearby buildings, and campaign posters from Venezuela's just-concluded presidential election flap in the wind. But José Barrios, 36, who lost his job as a mechanic at General Motors four months ago when the company moved in Caracas, plans to another city, seems to doubt that their promises can come true. "I don't know how this will end," he said.

An estimated 15 to 17 percent of Venezuela's nearly six million workers are out of work. Next year unemployment could climb, with another million workers out of jobs.

In 1978, Dajos, an independent polling organization here, found that 34 percent of the 3,000 people

surveyed nationally said their lives had improved and 29 percent said they had declined. The rest had no opinion. This year only 7 percent thought their lives were better. Sixty-one percent said their lives were worse.

A founding member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and a major exporter of oil to the United States, Venezuela has a per-capita income of \$4,700 and its record of 25 years of unbroke democratic government is matched in Latin countries only by that of Costa Rica.

In the late 1970s petrodollars poured into a series of government projects and commerce boomed. Now the landscape is littered with the concrete skeletons of unfinished construction and half the country's factories are idle.

The economic crisis, touched off by government overspending and falling oil prices, made the departing government of President Luis Herrera Campins unpopular. The discontent helped Jaime Lusinchi, the opposition Democratic Action Party candidate, win the recent presidential election by the biggest majority since democracy was re-

stored in 1958 after 10 years of military rule.

Mr. Lusinchi now has a mandate to end the decline and put people back to work, but Venezuelan economists predict rising inflation, little or no economic growth and continued high unemployment in the year ahead.

"I think this is a time bomb," Pedro Palma, a leading economist and financial consultant, said in an interview. "This level of unemployment can't be sustained forever."

The Herrera administration kept down the ranks of the jobless by increasing the state bureaucracy from 800,000 to 1.2 million employees. But Mr. Lusinchi will not be able to hand out public jobs easily in a time of austerity.

Venezuela's capital-intensive oil industry cannot provide the needed number of jobs either and its agricultural development program is in disarray. The president-elect must now not only try to re-employ the jobless, but also find work for the estimated 200,000 new workers who enter the labor force each year.

Mr. Lusinchi has promised a "social pact" between government, business and labor to get the country on its feet. His advisers say this might include low-cost housing projects to create jobs and a "social wage" for workers, including cafeterias, free transportation and child care.

But even more than new programs, Mr. Lusinchi will rely on his Democratic Action Party's dominant influence in Venezuela's labor movement, commanded by the Confederation of Venezuelan Workers, to keep the lid on labor unrest.

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Luxembourg Bowing Out

The Associated Press

LUXEMBOURG — Prime Minister Pierre Werner, 70, a Social-Christian, has said he will not be a candidate in the elections scheduled for June.

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Jet Rams Truck in Alaska

The Associated Press
ANCHORAGE, Alaska — A Japan Air Lines 747 cargo plane landing in fog struck a pickup truck on the runway at Anchorage International Airport early Tuesday, critically injuring a man in the truck, officials said. No one aboard the jet was hurt in the accident, an airport spokesman said.

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STADIUM VIOLENCE — Police moved against soccer fans in Buenos Aires when violence erupted as the local team started to lose the match.

New Venezuelan Leadership Seeks Way Out of Economic Slough

By James LeMoine
New York Times Service

CARACAS — In a working-class neighborhood of Maracay, an industrial center 50 miles (80 kilometers) west of this capital, Líbardo Solorzano's dream is evaporating.

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Film on Mao Is Released

By Chinese

Portrayed as Visionary Who Later Made Errors

The Associated Press

BEIJING — China released an 80-minute documentary movie Monday on the life of Mao, portraying him as a visionary who propounded the Communists to power although he made mistakes in his later years.

The film, "Mao Tse-tung," was released one week before celebrations marking his 90th birthday Dec. 26. It opens with the grand ceremony of the founding of the People's Republic of China on Oct. 1, 1949, led by Mao overlooking Beijing's Tiananmen Square.

The movie will be shown nationwide. Five theaters in Beijing will start screening it Tuesday. The Foreign Ministry gave a preview for foreign journalists Monday.

Another film about Mao's early days as a guerrilla in the 1930s, "Crossing the Purple River Four Times," also will begin showing Tuesday.

The Purple River is a tributary of the Yangtze in southwestern China, where Mao and his band of Communist insurgents battled and eluded Chiang Kai-shek's nationalists and then fled north to Yan'an on the celebrated Long March of 6,000 miles (about 10,000 kilometers) in 1934-35.

The first film emphasizes that Mao was one of the founders of the Communist Party and the People's Liberation Army.

It also focuses on his youth in his native Hunan province, using photographs, newsreels and paintings.

"He was a great revolutionary but also an ordinary person," the narrator said. Although Mao made errors, he said, "his contributions surpass his mistakes when we judge his life as a whole."

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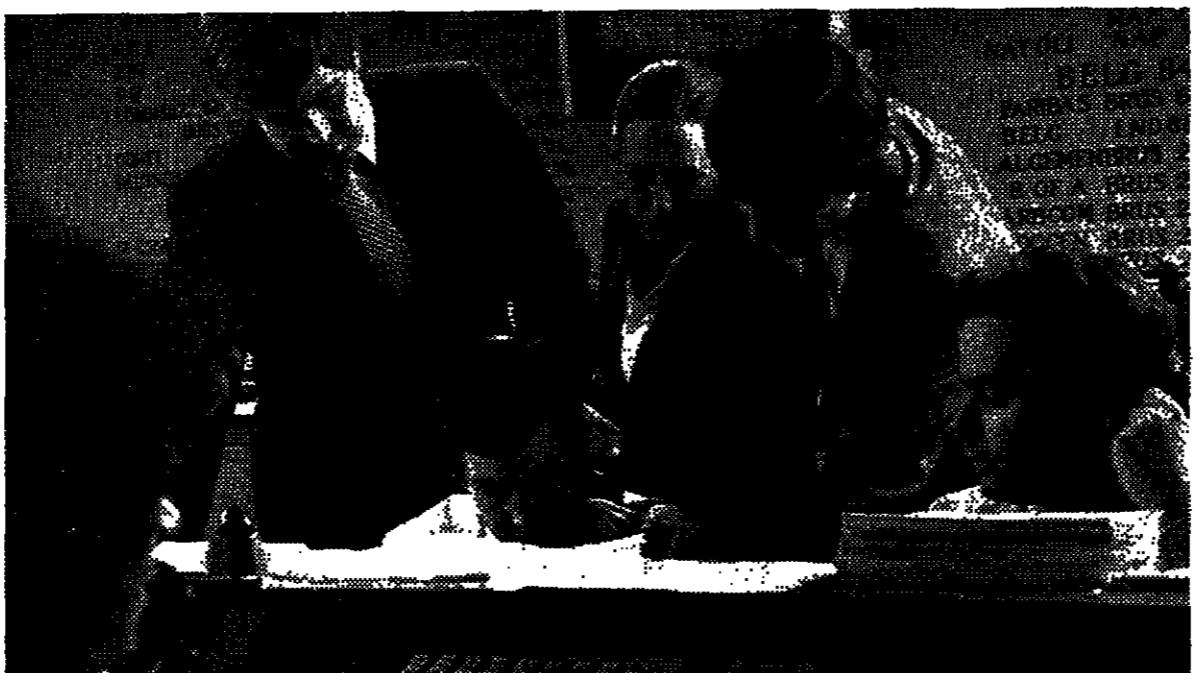
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(Continued from Page 7)													
49%	324	FedEx	9				1805	445	46	46 1/2	+ 1/2		
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30%	194	FedN	1.40	.43	11		21	315	-	312 1/2	- 1/2		
41%	259	FedP	1.20	.21	34		21	315	-	312 1/2	- 1/2		
22%	151	FedSen	.808	.18	15		16	165	-	164	+ 1/2		
49	44	FedSsi	2.20	.42	15		24	525	-	517 1/2	+ 1/2		
39%	249	Ferro	2.80	.50	33		34	345	-	341	+ 1/2		
47	276	FidUni	2.80	.56	13		4	465	-	46	+ 1/2	- 1	
39	28	Fincap	.20	.06	56		4	365	-	36	-	- 1	
32%	144	Fincap	.48	.35	4		2624	192	192	192	-	- 16	
20%	442	Fincap	.47	.23	57		389	192	192	192	-	- 16	
71%	415	FinsBar					41	815	815	815	-	- 16	
22%	167	Firesin	.80	.26	11		500	225	225	225	-	- 16	
73	126	Firstr	.76	.28	7		175	284	284	284	-	- 16	
77%	206	FilaFla	1.80	.41	10		40	244	244	244	-	- 16	
66%	36	Finst	4.00	.55	5		245	495	495	495	-	- 16	
28	178	FistChic	1.20	.35	6		62	244	244	244	-	- 16	
62%	512	FistChic	0.50	.35	5		395	53	53	53	-	- 16	
57	742	FistChic	0.70	.35	5		65	815	815	815	-	- 16	
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22%	285	Fimstra	2.24	.52	8		619	299	299	299	-	- 16	
15%	735	FimsB	2.64	.64	6		51	415	415	415	-	- 16	
81%	436	FipPo					14	345	345	345	-	- 16	
24%	244	FipPo	2.62	10.3			418	250	250	250	-	- 16	
23	158	FipiNri	1.52	.65	13		9	235	235	235	-	- 16	
20	117	FivWok	.76	.46	5		188	126	126	126	-	- 16	
24%	149	FixWee					5	198	198	198	-	- 16	
52%	494	FixWee	4.25	7.24			202	57	57	57	-	- 16	
55%	403	FixWee	2.65	5.54	7		47	49	49	49	-	- 16	
14%	736	FixWee	2.49	4.6	7		12	125	125	125	-	- 16	
50%	327	FittInd					1	454	454	454	-	- 16	
47%	172	FittInd	1.20	.74	7		268	214	214	214	-	- 16	
31%	224	Fimmo	.57	.24	13		255	28	28	28	-	- 16	
30%	180	FlexiPl	1.41	1.42	14		15	28	28	28	-	- 16	
13%	111	FlexiPl	2.75	4.5	7		12	114	114	114	-	- 16	
34%	225	FlexiPl	2.0	.7	18		22	274	274	274	-	- 16	
35%	173	FlexiC	.74	.4	19		454	212	212	212	-	- 16	
42%	174	FlexiPL	1.48	6.0	8		226	264	264	264	-	- 16	
22%	174	FlexiPL	2.54	7.0	8		14	264	264	264	-	- 16	
18%	151	FlexiS	.48	.26			430	62	62	62	-	- 16	
81%	816	FlexiGen					14	912	912	912	-	- 16	
21%	14	Flower	.48	.24	16		50	198	198	198	-	- 16	
25%	161	Fluer	.80	.45	11		504	125	125	125	-	- 16	
51%	402	FootC	2.20	.44	11		59	48	48	48	-	- 16	
44%	22%	FordM	1.3	1.18			3572	412	412	412	-	- 16	
12%	107%	FfDear	1.38	1.18			63	119	119	119	-	- 16	
62	45%	FfHowo	2.5	2.14			42	546	546	546	-	- 16	
17%	11%	FestWol	.44	.25	11		557	154	154	154	-	- 16	
16%	9%	FewStP	.88	.23	10		57	154	154	154	-	- 16	
47%	20%	Fewer	1.04	.30	12		49	347	347	347	-	- 16	
27%	14%	Fewer	1.36	.34	12		444	5	444	5	-	- 16	
17%	14%	FewMe	.46	.31	25		2447	198	198	198	-	- 16	
26%	14%	Fristra					444	154	154	154	-	- 16	
48%	22%	FruCh	.40	.3	27		24	425	425	425	-	- 16	
39%	15%	Frusu	3.3	1.3	7		72	27	27	27	-	- 16	
61	34%	Fuqo	1.25	.33			1	42	42	42	-	- 16	

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

- a—dividend also extra(s).
- b—annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
- c—liquidating dividend.
- cl—called.
- d—new yearly low.
- e—dividends declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
- f—dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
- g—dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
- h—dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
- k—dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
- n—new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
- nd—next day delivery.
- P/E—price-earnings ratio.
- r—dividends declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
- s—split, ex-split. Dividend begins with date of split.
- se—Series.
- t—dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
- u—new yearly high.
- v—Trading halted.
- vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
- wd—when distributed.
- wi—when issued.
- ww—with warrants.
- x—ex-dividend or ex-rights.
- xds—ex-distribution.
- xw—without warrants.
- y—ex-dividend and sales in full.
- yield—
- a—annual
 c—current
 m—monthly
 s—semi-annual
 u—unadjusted

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INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS/FINANCE

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1983

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COMMODITIES

By SUSAN ROBINSON

Kuala Lumpur Market Is Alternative For Trading in Tin, Palm Oil, Rubber

KUALA LUMPUR — While the rest of the world's markets sleep, Kuala Lumpur's commodity exchange offers a bustling alternative trading center in the home of the biggest producer of tin, palm oil and rubber.

The Kuala Lumpur Commodity Exchange — the only center of its type in the world — opened its trading floors in 1980 with palm-oil futures.

In early September, to the drum beat of a traditional rubberwood gong, rubber futures made their entrance.

By April 1984, tin, pepper, cocoa and timber futures will take their place in the ultra-modern exchange. Financial and stock-index futures may soon follow.

"These developments are ample proof that we are determined to develop Kuala Lumpur as an active international trading center and an active financial center," said Primary Industries Minister Paul Leong.

Mr. Leong, a critic of Western-controlled trading pacts, said that Malaysia, as a major commodity producer and exporter, must reduce its reliance on traditional trading centers in New York and London.

"In the past we had to rely on commodity markets in the West and had very little say in the pricing of commodities," Ismail Ahmad, the commodities trading commissioner, said.

"Kuala Lumpur can work as a complement to established markets providing an alternative hedging facility to traders so that when one market is closed, they can turn to us here," Mr. Ismail said.

He said that Malaysia welcomed international participation in what he hoped would develop into a "supermarket" for commodity traders within the next five to 10 years.

Trading opened two years ago on what the exchange chairman, R.M. Alias, described as "rather a poor note."

But in the past year trading has increased sharply.

In July, average daily volume reached 837 lots; by the end of August volume had spiraled to 2,368 lots and by mid-September more than 10,000 lots were being traded.

Dramatic Movements

"In the last two months, we've seen dramatic movements in palm oil," mainly due to a drought affecting U.S. soybean production, Mr. Alias said.

Normally there is only about a \$15-a-day price movement but in early September prices jumped \$180 in a single day. "The current explosion was really too much, too soon," said John Duggan, managing director of the Kuala Lumpur Commodities Clearing House, responsible for overseeing and guaranteeing all exchange transactions.

Rubber-futures trading at the exchange is likely to remain sluggish until the Malaysian Rubber Licensing Board phases out rubber futures in about three months.

"With the right amendments to contracts and careful promotion, I'm quite confident we'll see a viable rubber-futures market," Mr. Duggan said.

Commodity analysts believe that the exchange will "really take off" once tin futures are introduced and the center begins working as a complement to such institutions as the London Metal Exchange.

"Hopefully we will pitch business from Western exchanges but we need their help and should encourage them to work in our market," a senior commodities analyst said.

Cross Trading Sought

To further open doors to international participation, efforts are being made to facilitate cross trading between the London and Kuala Lumpur metal exchanges, with the emphasis on easing currency-transfer problems.

Of the 106 full members now trading on the Kuala Lumpur exchange, one third have international affiliations.

All transactions are carried out on the open " outcry system," with the trading floor visible to any observer wanting to know who has been buying or selling, the quantity and its price.

The exchange shows Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad's desire to see Malaysia become independent of developed nations' markets, and insiders believe that the government will not interfere with the exchange.

"Our philosophy is self-regulation. The role of the government is purely to supervise the exchange within the framework of the law and it will not interfere with the running," Mr. Ismail said.

United Press International

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Dec. 19, excluding bank service charges:

	5	U.S.	DM	FRF	PLN	Other	S.F.	S.F.	U.S.
Amsterdam	3,1025	4,41	112,28	34,88	0,1852	—	5,52	140,44	30,98
Bremen	36,62	5,76	28,375	8,67	3,2057	18,1425	—	23,51	5,63
Frankfurt	2,778	3,938	—	32,77	1,449	8,975	4,671	72,25	18,45
London (S)	1,119	—	—	3,9115	—	—	2,205	—	—
New York	147,820	2,285,88	2,285,88	19,12	1,2058	1,2058	2,2778	1,2058	167,40
Paris	8,445	11,215	8,3611	0,1744	0,0294	—	0,0277	0,0453	0,0977
Zurich	2,2959	3,147	79,76	24,725	0,1322	—	7,77	32,24	22,84
1 ECU	0,1815	0,5747	2,2567	0,1815	0,0294	—	0,0277	0,0453	0,0977
1 SDR	1,9347	0,7336	2,285,88	0,7336	0,2277	0,1815	0,0294	2,285,88	0,7336

Dollar Values

(a) Converted from (b). (a) Amounts needed to buy one pound (b) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1,000

(d) Not quoted. (e) Not available.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

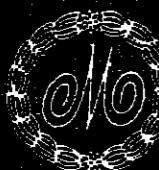
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486</th

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U.S. Outlines Plans to Stimulate Trade in Services

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — United States, pressing for reduced barriers to stimulate the \$350-billion-a-year international trade in services, has laid out on paper for the first time what it hopes to get from any new round of multilateral negotiations.

One of the key objectives that emerges from a year-long, 400-page study by the Reagan administration is international acceptance of a "fairness" doctrine in which foreign-supplied services would be accorded the same regulatory treatment as domestically supplied services.

The study, prepared by the office of the U.S. trade representative, William E. Brock, was to be submitted Monday to the 89-country Council of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in Geneva to begin a new phase in Washington's longstanding efforts to promote a

so-called services round of negotiations.

These talks would be aimed at curbing national restrictions in banking, insurance, construction, engineering, consulting, data processing, tourism, shipping and other activities that are now lumped together in trade parlance under the common heading of services.

The U.S. document, the first of a series of national studies, was commissioned as the result of a ministerial accord in Geneva a year ago. It shows that services account for an ever larger proportion of economic activity in the United States and most other countries of the world. The study argues that "potential gains to the world economy from reduced barriers to trade in services parallel gains already achieved from 35 years of liberalization of world merchandise trade."

Nearly half the overall economic output of developing countries comes from services, mainly tourism but to an increasing degree

banking, insurance and communications activities as well, the report emphasizes.

World trade in services was estimated at more than \$350 billion in 1980, compared with \$1.650 trillion for trade in machinery, wheat, automobiles and other goods.

The United States is the largest exporter of services, with \$4.9 billion of services exports. Following closely were Britain at \$3.42 billion, France at \$3.3 billion and West Germany at \$3.1 billion. Japan's services exports were placed at \$1.94 billion.

Among the top 25 services exporters were a number of developing countries, including Mexico, Singapore, South Korea, Yugoslavia, Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

Under the agreement reached in November 1982 at the GATT ministerial conference in Geneva, the member countries are to submit national studies of services to the council and then meet again next November, also at the ministerial

level, to decide whether to proceed with formal negotiations.

The leading developing countries, such as India and Brazil, initially opposed the initiative. Now, according to U.S. officials, their position is more flexible. The United States, the European Community and Japan already have indicated they want a new round of talks.

To attract developing countries, a services round could be broadened to include North-South trade issues, such as the continuation of preferences in markets of developed countries for products from the Third World.

One U.S. official noted that concessions on services might be linked to concessions on preferences. For example, such countries as South Korea, Malaysia or Indonesia might be asked to ease restrictions against foreign insurance companies in return for continuation of preferences on some of their manufactured goods.

BUSINESS BRIEFS**Recovery in Britain Is Expanding And Helping Exports, CBI Reports**

London (Reuters) — Britain's slow economic recovery is becoming more widespread and filtering through into export orders, leading employers reported.

The Confederation of British Industry, in its latest monthly survey of more than 1,700 member companies, released Sunday, said demand had increased significantly in many areas of the British economy with substantially improved exports.

The CBI survey indicated increased optimism about the volume of output in the next four months, but the CBI noted that more than a third of manufacturing industry still reported below-normal orders.

French Output Slipped in October

PARIS (Reuters) — French industrial production fell a provisional 1.6 percent in October after an unvised 1.5-percent decline in September, the Statistics Institute said Monday.

Industrial production in October was 0.8 percent lower than a year earlier.

Airbus Industrie Gets Order for A320s

PARIS (AP) — Airbus Industrie, the West European commercial aircraft consortium, confirmed Monday that it has received orders from the Yugoslav airline Inter-Adria for eight A320 aircraft.

The contract, which follows an official visit to Yugoslavia last week by President François Mitterrand of France, involves five firm orders and three options.

Deliveries of the plane, which is still in the drawing board stage, are scheduled to start in 1988. Aviation-industry analysts said that news of the contract will give a boost to the consortium's A320 project, which is in direct competition with an improved model of Boeing's 737.

Zaire Talking With Creditor Nations

PARIS (Reuters) — Zaire began talks Monday with the Club of Paris group of creditor countries on its request for more time to pay its government-to-government debts, in the second of a series of moves to ease its economic problems, diplomatic sources said.

Monetary sources in Washington said last week that the International Monetary Fund would approve in principle credits totaling more than \$350 million for Zaire.

Club of Paris meetings usually follow the granting of an IMF credit but the sources said final approval by the IMF board would be tied directly to the outcome of the creditor talks, expected to reschedule Zaire's official debts for the sixth time since 1976. Zaire owes a total of about \$5 billion.

West German Producer Prices Rise

WIESBADEN, West Germany (Reuters) — The West German producer price index rose 0.2 percent in November from October, and rose 1.4 percent from a year earlier, the Federal Statistics Office said Monday.

The index showed year-to-year rises of 1.2 percent in October and 1.5 percent in September.

Argentine Banker Visits U.S. for Talks

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters) — The president of Argentina's central bank, Enrique García Vázquez, has traveled to the United States for talks on rescheduling the country's \$40-billion external debt with the U.S. government, the International Monetary Fund and the 11-bank steering committee on the country's loans, central bank sources said Monday.

They said that Mr. García Vázquez, during his visit to Washington and New York, will discuss possible reactivation of Argentina's existing stand-by agreement with the IMF and the renegotiation of foreign debt maturities due in 1984.

Israelis to Get Immediate Wage Boost

TEL AVIV (Reuters) — The Israeli Finance Ministry, trade unions and employers' associations agreed on an immediate 17.5-percent wage increase as a cost of living allowance.

The payment is an advance before the quarterly cost of living adjustment due at the end of next month.

Industry sources said the agreement averted nationwide strikes, but the Histadrut trade union federation said strikes would break out in all sectors unless the government acts to curb inflation. Consumer prices rose 21.1 percent in October from September and 15.2 percent in November from October.

McDonnell, Tymshare Cancel Talks

ST. LOUIS (UPI) — McDonnell Douglas Corp. announced Monday that negotiations have been terminated to acquire Tymshare Inc., an information-processing company based in Cupertino, California. Tymshare confirmed the action from its headquarters.

In previous releases, McDonnell Douglas said it was negotiating to acquire Tymshare as a merger transaction in which Tymshare stockholders would receive \$31 cash a share.

Tymshare has more than 12 million common shares outstanding. The company employs more than 2,000 people in one of the largest networks designed to transmit information to computers in different cities.

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U.S. Cruise Industry Gets Boost from Pact

New York Times Service

SEATTLE — In a move that may point to a revival of the dormant U.S. passenger-cruise industry, a \$230-million contract has been signed by Marine Power & Equipment Co. of Seattle for construction of the first luxury liners to be built in the United States in more than two decades.

The contract, for two 800-passenger vessels to be completed within the next four years, may also establish a heartening precedent for passenger shipbuilding in the United States, an industry that has been all but strangled in recent years by low-cost foreign competition.

"This will be a boon to American

shipyards, which today have very little backlog and are kept alive by government contracts," said Lessa Stoufe, an analyst with Foster & Marshall/American Express in Seattle who follows the shipbuilding industry. "It will also mean jobs for repair yards. A lot of shipyards have added drydocks to make up for the lack of shipbuilding work."

The venture represents an effort by a recently formed Houston-based company, Contessa Cruise Line Inc., to take advantage of an expanding cruise market and of industry protection provided by U.S. maritime law.

Under the law, only U.S.-registered liners may make unlimited calls at U.S. ports. Foreign-registered ships must lay over in a foreign country after stopping at a U.S. port.

According to the industry, the number of passengers boarding cruise ships at U.S. ports has more than tripled since 1970. In 1981, 1.5 million passengers were counted in Miami, paying a total of \$1.75 billion in fares, and in 1983 the figure is expected to rise to 1.7 million passengers.

"More people are taking cruises today because cruises are more affordable," Mrs. Stoufe said. "The price hasn't risen that much because of competition among cruise ship companies, so you find the middle class on ships today, whereas a decade ago you found mostly the upper class."

But amid this expanding market, the absence of U.S.-built vessels — together with the restraints on foreign vessels in U.S. waters — has attracted little entrepreneurial attention because the market for extended cruises to domestic ports has been limited.

Contessa selected Marine Power & Equipment last October from among 14 U.S. shipbuilders that were bidding on the contract.

Floating Rate Notes

Dec. 19

Banks

Interest/Mkt cap/Mkt. Coupon Yield Bid Ask

LTCM 5% 1/2 10/25 10/25

LTCM 5% 1/

Monday's AMEX Closing

Vol. 4 p.m. 6,716,008
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. 6,940,000
Prev. Consolidated Close 6,840,000

Figures include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Toyota Lawyer Says FTC Staff's Plan May Peril Pact With GM

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The planned joint car-making venture between General Motors Corp. and Toyota Motor Corp. could be jeopardized if the Federal Trade Commission approves a staff recommendation designed to ensure that the agreement does not hinder competition, a Toyota lawyer said Monday.

"There's a threat of the whole deal falling through," said Earl Kintner, Toyota's legal counsel on the joint venture. Mr. Kintner said the objections center on a proposal from the FTC staff that the two automakers sign a consent agreement in which they would promise to avoid antitrust violations.

However, R.T. Kingman, director of GM's Washington office, said his company had not seen the staff recommendation and was not concerned about it.

"We haven't heard anything from the FTC that would clear (damage) the deal," Mr. Kingman said.

The warning from Toyota came on the eve of an expected vote Tuesday on the joint venture, although that decision could be postponed, said an FTC spokesman, Neal Friedman. The commission could make its approval contingent on the signing of a court agreement.

Mr. Kintner said that such a provision could force Toyota and GM to abandon their agreement "primarily because of the delay in getting the venture started."

Mr. Friedman had no comment on the threatened pullout by the automakers, saying "that's up to the parties, not the commission."

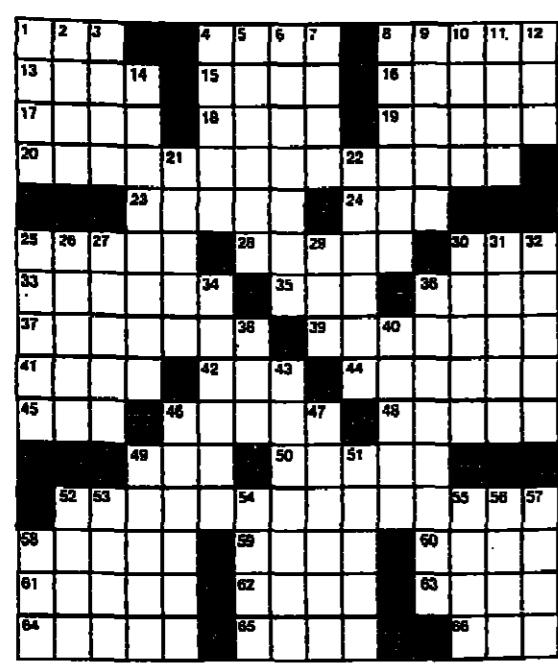
The automakers hope to start building Chevrolet subcompact cars late next year at a closed GM plant in Fremont, California.

GM and Toyota have promised all along that they would not engage in anti-competitive behavior, but object to signing a court decree to that effect because it could create delays that would hamper the workings of the joint venture.

Mr. Kintner said the latest antitrust proposal from Timothy Murs, director of the FTC's Bureau of Competition, could "unduly delay and endanger the whole thing." Mr. Kintner said it would jeopardize the labor agreement between the joint venture and the United Auto Workers union by upsetting the timetable.

(Continued on Page 13)

	12 Month High	Low Stock	Div. Yld. PE	S5	105 High Low	Close	Sett. Chg.
A							
248 AIC P h	13	24	24	24	24	24	-
116 AICP	4	2	2	2	2	2	-
124 AICP	9	4	4	4	4	4	-
195 AICP	22	17	10	10	10	10	-10
12 AICP	10	8	8	8	8	8	-8
114 AICP	1.00	15.4	22	20	20	20	-20
415 AICP	24	24	24	24	24	24	-24
278 AICP	24	24	24	24	24	24	-24
241 AICP	24	24	24	24	24	24	-24
121 AICP	24	24	24	24	24	24	-24
279 AICP	24	24	24	24	24	24	-24
194 AICP	24	24	24	24	24	24	-24
12 AICP	24	24	24	24	24	24	-24
278 AICP	24	24	24	24	24	24	-24
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- 4 Dada display
- 8 West Indies
- 13 Ah me!
- 15 Beach, Fla. resort
- 16 Divert
- 17 Humane org.
- 18 Old Greek coin
- 19 Boxer's quest
- 20 With 33 Across, host's question to male guests
- 23 Church area
- 24 Senator's refusal
- 25 What a mender gives?
- 28 Discard
- 30 Fall behind
- 33 See Across
- 35 Door, in Dortmund
- 36 Peachy
- 37 Valentino films, e.g.
- 39 Encounter
- 41 Prill and mispickel
- 42 G.I.'s overseas address
- 44 With 52 Across, wiseacre's reply to host
- 45 Unit of light intensity

DOWN

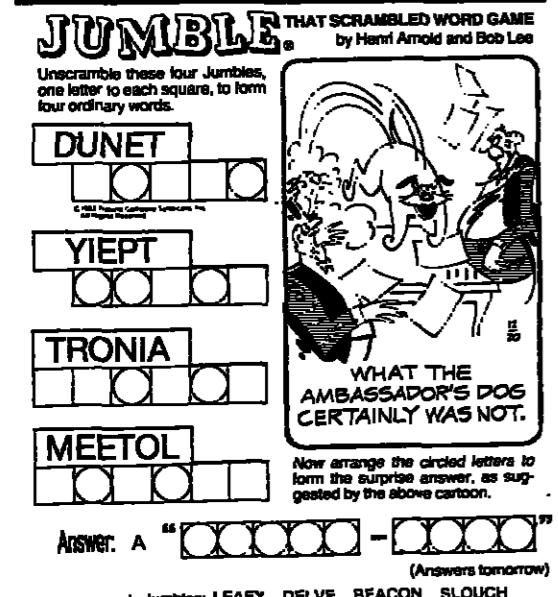
- 1 Lump
- 2 Coleridge's "sacred river"
- 3 S.A. rodent
- 4 States openly
- 5 Insurgents
- 6 Plan
- 7 Alone
- 8 Doze
- 9 Friendship
- 10 Actress Gordon
- 11 Offshore sight
- 12 Spelledown
- 14 Stipends
- 21 Kind of shower
- 22 Snug as a bug
- 25 Noted columnist
- 26 Milk-and-cheese place
- 27 Freud colleague
- 29 Capk play
- 30 Singer
- 31 Caper
- 32 A nodule of stone
- 34 German prison camp
- 36 — choice (baseball play)
- 38 Health club
- 40 Pola of early films
- 43 Treading the boards
- 44 Craft for a deejay
- 47 Six-time Presidential candidate
- 49 Sired
- 51 Separated
- 52 Prong
- 53 Wife of Yezus
- 54 Yemenei neighbor
- 55 Cajole
- 56 Salvage
- 57 Pip or pit
- 58 Berg's "Wein"

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"WHY DON'T YA GET ONE OF THOSE FOR MR. WILSON SO HE WON'T ALWAYS HAFTA BUY MINE ???"



THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DUNET **YIERT** **TRONIA** **MEETOL**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: A **LEAFY BEACON SLOUCH**

Yesterday's Jumbles: LEAFY DELVE BEACON SLOUCH
Answer: With that mug, he'd better hope he's accepted at more than this—FACE VALUE

(Answers tomorrow)

WEATHER

EUROPE

ASIA

AFRICA

LATIN AMERICA

NORTH AMERICA

MIDDLE EAST

OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA

Sydney

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SPORTS

Seahawks Win, Make Playoffs for First Time

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatchers
SEATTLE — Seattle gained the first playoff berth in its eight-year National Football League history Sunday as Dave Krieg threw two touchdown passes and ran for a third score to carry the Seahawks to a 24-6 victory over the New England Patriots.

Seattle (9-7) will be at home against Denver in Saturday's American Conference wild-card playoff game, the winner to play AFC East champion Miami the following week.

The league's complete playoff lineup was determined Sunday. The Los Angeles Rams, Detroit

NFL ROUNDUP

and San Francisco joined Washington and Dallas in the National Conference, along with Seattle, Denver and Miami, the AFC con-

ference's top four. The season when he took over for Jim Zorn as the starting quarterback, completed 13 of 21 passes for 230 yards. Rookie Curt Warner rushed for 116 yards on 26 carries to give him 1,449 yards for the season and the AFC rushing title.

New England's only score came late in the second quarter on a 33-yard pass from rookie Tony Eason to Derrick Ramsey. Eason, beleaguered throughout by a heavy pass rush, was replaced by Mike Kennelly in the final quarter.

Seattle is the third team Chuck Knox has led into the playoffs in his NFL coaching career, the others having been the Rams and Buf-

falo. Knox turned the Seahawks from a club with three straight losing seasons into a playoff team in his first season at the helm.

Colts 20, Oilers 10

In Baltimore, Kim Anderson returned an interception 71 yards for a touchdown and the Colts scored on three of their first four times in Houston territory to defeat the Oilers, 20-10. Without a victory during the strike-shortened 1982 season, Baltimore ended the year at 7-9. Houston was 2-14.

Mike Pagel threw a 12-yard TD pass to Pat Beach with 1:56 remaining to seal the verdict after linebacker Vernon Maxwell intercepted an Oliver Luck pass. The Colts' other score came on field goals of 48 and 37 yards by rookie Raul Allegra, giving him 30 for the season.

Alderson stepped in front of a pass intended for Donnie Craft and went the distance to give the Colts a 10-3 lead at 7:56 of the second quarter. Luck's 7-yard scoring pass to Chris Dressel pulled the Oilers within 13-10 at 4:33 of the fourth period, but Maxwell intercepted on Houston's next possession after the Oilers had advanced into Baltimore territory. Another Oiler scoring bid ended with an end-zone interception by James Burroughs with 54 seconds left.

The winners' Curtis Dickey gained 110 yards on 23 carries, while Houston's Earl Campbell picked up 93 yards on 27 rushes. Dickey finished the season with 1,222 yards on the ground, Baltimore's first 1,000-yard rusher since Lydell Mitchell in 1977. Campbell, the second-leading rusher in the AFC, finished at 1,301.

The Baltimore defense had three interceptions and three sacks, although Luck completed 22 of 29 passes for 245 yards. Pagel was only 5-for-13 in the air, but the Colt running game, tops in the NFL, produced 191 yards.

Team owner William Clay Ford said the Lions did not intend to sign Sims before the start of training camp.

"I think it's going to come down to what the judge thinks is best," Sims said Sunday after the Lions won the NFC Central Division title with a 23-20 victory over Tampa Bay. "I think a lawsuit is going to come down between the USFL and the Detroit Lions."

Sims, who has not disclosed terms of the contract he will be signed July 1 with Houston, said he got \$1 million to sign with the Lions. The first year of the Detroit pact is worth, he said, "\$600,000 to \$800,000." The Houston club said it, too, gave Sims a seven-figure contract with a seven-figure signing bonus.

"They've broken the law and they've put themselves in jeopardy" by "inducing" Sims to sign a second contract, he said while eating a meal provided by Lydell Mitchell in the Detroit press room during the game.

Gambler General Manager Gene Burrough said Sims told him Saturday he had signed a contract with Detroit, despite reaching an agreement with Houston first. Burrough said he and Argovitz flew Saturday to Detroit after hearing Sims had signed with the Lions.

Sims will be in a Houston uniform when the USFL team begins training camp Jan. 23, Argovitz said.

"I felt I wasn't represented right by Jerry," said Sims, who this summer broke off negotiations with the Lions after the two sides failed to agree.

There were documents I've seen from the Lions

leaders are the Los Angeles Raiders and Pittsburgh.

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The winners' Curtis Dickey gained 110 yards on 23 carries, while Houston's Earl Campbell picked up 93 yards on 27 rushes. Dickey finished the season with 1,222 yards on the ground, Baltimore's first 1,000-yard rusher since Lydell Mitchell in 1977. Campbell, the second-leading rusher in the AFC, finished at 1,301.

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ART BUCHWALD

A Test for Truly Hungry

WASHINGTON — Assuming Ed Meese is right and some people in soup lines are there only because the food is free, and assuming President Reagan was correct when he told the New York Daily News it's only logical that if there were people who cheated on welfare, there would also be those who cheat on caging meals, the question arises, do you feed the hungry and stonewall the ones who can afford to pay for their food?

Unfortunately up until recently there has been no way of checking up on those standing in front of soup kitchens to certify if they truly needed food or could pay for it.

But Professor Heinrich Applebaum, head of the Mother Hubbard Institute of Nutrition, has just developed a foolproof hunger test:



Applebaum

The tests would be monitored by a government Hunger Strike Force. As each person lined up in front of a church, the Salvation Army or volunteer food kitchen, he would be asked to respond to the following questions on a printed form:

"Name, Social Security number, present address (if you have one, if you don't, address where you slept over previous night).

"List three references (not including members of immediate family) certifying your good character and willingness to pay for a meal if you could afford one."

"Please answer the following questions:

"1. Circle how long ago you had a decent meal: a) 24 hours; b) 48 hours; c) one week. (Note: If you have had a decent meal within less than 24 hours, please leave the line as you will not be permitted to enter the soup kitchen.)

"2. Choose one of the following to describe your hunger pangs: a) rumbling in the stomach; b) depression; c) nausea; d) aches."

"3. Do you have any coins in your pocket at the present time?"

"4. List all members of your fam-

ily who have been to a soup kitchen in the last 12 months.

"5. If you are under 13 years old, did you come here of your own free will or were you forced to go by a parent or guardian?"

"6. Are you a chronic freeloader?"

"The following is a math quiz. You have 10 minutes to finish it."

"1. If an American dairy farmer is paid \$35,000 a year not to produce milk, how many dairy farmers will it take for the government to pay \$1 billion in agricultural subsidies?"

"2. If an agribusiness receives \$200 million a year for not planting wheat, corn or soybeans, how much money can it shelter in taxes under present IRS rules?"

"3. If the government cuts out 5 million children from its free lunch program at a cost of 50 cents per child, how much money would it save by cutting off 7 million chil-

"This is the essay part of the test. In 200 words describe why you feel you should get a free meal. Please include anecdotes of people you have stood in line with who shouldn't have been there because they could afford to pay for one. These anecdotes will be forwarded to the White House for future presidential speeches on the hunger problem in America."

Once the test is completed it will be handed to a member of the Hunger Strike Force who would feed it into a computer and decide whether the person waiting for a plate of spaghetti and two-day-old bread would be permitted to enter the free food facility.

Those who purged themselves or failed to give complete answers would be turned over to the Justice Department for prosecution under the Truth in Hunger Act.

Applebaum claims the test will have a chilling effect on hunger cheaters, and he hopes to have it distributed to every volunteer food kitchen before it serves Christmas dinner.

In the meantime, if you know of any family who is planning to go to a church, temple, mosque or synagogue, call your nearest FBI office immediately. You will help the Reagan administration in the war on hunger cheaters, a war we all have to win before the next election.

Today Wilson is in prison and Inman was drinking California Riesling in the first-class cabin of a Boeing 727 streaking between Washington and Austin, Texas.

Inman was Wilson's antithesis, principled to a fault, and so physically unprepossessing that as a child he was often beaten up in east Texas schools (until he helped two brawny classmates with their homework and learned the value of bodyguards).

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"Articles saying that I'm a master spy are pure garbage," Inman said. "I've never run a clandestine operation. But I've been a 2½ user of what they produce."

Looking like the class valedictorian as he twirled a wavy finger, he deflated some notions about spies and technology:

"He estimated it would take another 10 years for computers to pick vital bits of information out

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"There are limits, things you have to be careful of. We should not be involved in assassinations — murder is murder. I am prepared to subvert for knowledge, but not for killing. Wilson was a bad apple — a classic one. The complicated part was his ability to sustain old friendships, and work off them."

Americans betraying secrets to the Soviet Union is not as troubling to Inman as their reasons for doing so. "In the 1930s, it was ideology." People thought they were working for a better system. Now they sell secrets to support a lifestyle."

Asked to name the best intelligence organization in the world, Inman quipped a bit. "It depends on what has to be accomplished," he said. "If depth of knowledge of the immediate environment is the objective, then the Israelis are probably the best."

Inman remained inscrutable on the subject, saying he had wearied of government service and insisting that he and Casey were in general agreement about the need to rebuild the agency. "Casey whirled through the place, made judgments and quickly estab-

lished a dialogue with the White House. That could have taken months," he said. "The working relationship among the intelligence agencies is the best it has been in years. Casey's not interested in collecting turf."

What everyone wants to know, of course, is whether or not being a spy is fun.

"Yes," said Inman, after some deliberation, "as an intellectual challenge, stringing together fragments of data, seeing how it affects policy and tactical decisions. Occasionally knowing that you made a difference. You have to be interested in events in the outside world for it to appeal to you. There are people down in the trenches [at CIA headquarters in Langley, Virginia] who have spent their lives . . . an expert on some port, for instance. You can't reward them with money."

Smiley's people.

"The trade craft is still humans dealing with humans."

The Bobby Ray Inman File*A 'Consummate Professional's' Reflections on Espionage*

By James Conaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In 1975, when Bobby Ray Inman was director of Naval Intelligence, he was invited by some Senate staffers to come up to Capitol Hill and discuss the Soviet threat.

"After the meeting," staffer asked me to lunch. We went to a little restaurant on the back side of the Hill, and two characters slid into the seats next to us. They started talking to me, suggesting that if their companies got some contracts, they could be of great help to the Navy. I was just beginning to get interested when one of them said, 'By the way, I work for the hungry and stonewall the ones who can afford to pay for their food?'

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Inman remained inscrutable on the subject, saying he had wearied of government service and insisting that he and Casey were in general agreement about the need to rebuild the agency. "Casey whirled through the place, made judgments and quickly estab-

lished a dialogue with the White House. That could have taken months," he said. "The working relationship among the intelligence agencies is the best it has been in years. Casey's not interested in collecting turf."

To Inman, the gathering of intelligence — including clandestine gathering — is an absolute necessity, if an ambiguous one.

"Machines are not taking over the earth: 'I don't know where the limits to technological advance are, but I suspect they have to do with the human imagination. There are limits to what we can imagine machines doing, rather than on the machines themselves.'

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"The moral complexities that challenge the clandestine services are greater than those of other agencies. Convincing a foreigner to become a clandestine agent, to betray his country, is difficult. Is it morally acceptable to read other people's mail?

"Laws apply to all citizens, but in reality the law doesn't extend to the citizens of other countries. You look to a different set of standards — how to acquire knowledge that will help this country protect its interests, preferably peaceably."

"There are limits, things you have to be careful of. We should not be involved in assassinations — murder is murder. I am prepared to subvert for knowledge, but not for killing. Wilson was a bad apple — a classic one. The complicated part was his ability to sustain old friendships, and work off them."

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Refined spy Inman: An intellectual challenge.

"The Soviets are the largest in manpower — they have three times our manpower — but they have corruption around the edges. They also have the problem of internal security. The United States has the lead in technical collection and analysis. Dealing with closed societies has forced us to be good at it."

He praised the British for their macrowealth. "They look at the whole world. Other than us and the Russians, they're the only country to do so. Man for man they're very good."

Disputes over covert action were cited as the reason Inman left the CIA; observers say Inman and Casey's personalities did not mesh.

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The White House has accepted a donation of 215 place settings of Japanese china, a White House spokesman said. Peter Rossel, deputy press secretary, said the Dallas-based firm of Fitz and Floyd Inc. gave the china to the White House for use in the West Wing mess, at Camp David and on Air Force One. The estimated cost of the china is \$23,650. Robert Floyd, the company's president, presented the 215 place settings and "many, many accessories" to the Reagans in October, according to a company spokeswoman. "To our knowledge," she said, "it's the first Japanese-made dinnerware to be used in the White House." It is American-designed, but manufactured in Japan. Shortly after she entered the White House, Nancy Reagan ordered a set of 4,732 pieces of china bordered in red, ivory and gold at a cost of \$209,508, adding fuel to criticism that she had expensive tastes. An aide said Mrs. Reagan knew nothing about the new gift, making it clear she did not want the first lady "tarred with the same brush" again. The Nancy Reagan china purchased for the Executive Mansion was paid for with contributions made by the first family's wealthy friends to the White House Historical Association.

One of the Rolling Stones got married — but not the one everyone expected. The groom was the lead guitarist Keith Richards, who kept his marriage plans so secret even best man Mick Jagger, who has well-advertised intentions to wed model Jerry Hall, didn't know about them. Richards tied the knot Sunday with Patricia Hansen, 27, a model and actress from New York, in Cabo San Lucas, Mexico. It was the first marriage for both, and was also Richards' 40th birthday.

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